

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING

VOL. XXIII

JUNE, 1923

No. 9

DAWN OF NEW ERA IN NURSING EDUCATION

THE DEPARTMENT OF NURSING AT WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY, ENDOWED BY MRS. BOLTON, THE NEW SCHOOL FOR NURSES AT YALE, ASSURED SUPPORT FOR A TERM OF FIVE YEARS BY THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

MRS. BOLTON'S GIFT

MRS. CHESTER C. BOLTON has notified the Nursing Council of the Associated Hospitals and Medical School Group of her readiness to contribute \$500,000 to the \$1,000,000 fund needed for the establishment of an endowed University School of Nursing. On November 8, 1922, the trustees of Western Reserve University passed a resolution to the effect that they "would welcome an opportunity to develop within the University an adequate school for the education of nurses," and further expressed the hope that "persons of means now definitely interested in the training of nurses" might complete a fund sufficient for the purpose. By this magnificent gift Mrs. Bolton has put Cleveland first in a number of cities that are trying to raise funds for University Schools of Nursing.

The need for such schools is emphasized in the report of "Nursing and Nursing Education in the United States" recently published. This report embodies the findings and

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conclusions of a three years' study of nursing education conducted under the supervision of representative medical and nursing educators. It is the consensus of opinion that Cleveland offers unusual opportunities for the development of such a school. The forward-looking attitude of the trustees of the University and particularly of the College for Women in furthering the establishment of the Department of Nursing Education, in

September, 1921, and in helping the work of this Department during the last two years, the liberal response of representative members of the medical profession who are familiar with the projected plans and approve of them,

the degree of coöperation which exists between the hospitals, and the cordial response of the Principals of the existing schools of nursing, are all distinct assets and express in their several ways the civic consciousness of which Cleveland has so much reason to be proud.

The value of Mrs. Bolton's gift is enhanced by the fact that it is a gift from a woman for the education of women desirous of entering a profession, the aims and ideals of which are all too often misunderstood. For twenty years Mrs. Bolton has studied these aims and ideals and has become convinced that the value of the contribution which nurses can make to the welfare of the community is in direct proportion to the adequacy of their preparation. And the purpose of this generous gift is to insure the soundness and thoroughness of their preparation in order that they in turn may be actuated by high ideals and made capable of rendering service of the highest possible degree of excellence.

The great desire of the graduate nurses of Cleveland for the establishment of a University School of Nursing found expression in a contribution of \$1,200 in April, 1922.

Schools of Nursing have been favored with many gifts, for many purposes, but in all history there have been only two outstanding gifts for nursing education. One was the gift of \$200,000 which Florence Nightingale gave to the first school of nursing. This sum of money represented the gift of the English people to Florence Nightingale on her return from the Crimea, and her recognition of the need for the endowment of nursing schools was a pivotal part of

her whole plan, but one that has been lost sight of in the rapid multiplication of schools in this country. The second gift was the endowment by Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins of the Department of Nursing and Health in Teachers College, New York. If this third and largest gift of all yields as large returns as the two former gifts have done, Mrs. Bolton will prove not only a benefactor to nurses, but to all humanity.

The hospitals included in the group plan (Lakeside, Babies' and Maternity) are to serve as the training ground for the students of the University School. Inasmuch as the hospitals are dependent on good nursing service, this gift is a timely and helpful contribution to one of the most pressing hospital problems.

A SCHOOL OF NURSING AT YALE

Nurses everywhere will be interested to know that the Rockefeller Foundation has appropriated funds to maintain, for a five-year period, a school of nursing at Yale University, and that the Dean of the School is to be Annie W. Goodrich. The plan, announcement of which has just been made, includes several new features and an attempt to embrace in a single programme the best thought and current tendencies in nursing education. There is general agreement among public health, hospital, and medical authorities that the need for nurses is probably one of the most pressing problems in the health programme of the present day and there is open to this new school an opportunity to make an important contribution to this programme for the entire country.

The School of Nursing is to be conducted in accordance with an educational plan and to accomplish this the

school will be organized with a dean, governing board, faculty, laboratories, class rooms and a budget of its own. At the present time training schools, in the great majority of instances, are conducted on the apprenticeship basis, a method now abandoned in practically all of the professional fields. This method, subject as it is to the labor demands and exigencies of hospital needs, no longer provides satisfactory preparation for the profession of nursing. The Yale proposal does not aim to provide only theoretical instruction, but looks toward the development of an educational programme closely related to and dependent upon the practical work. It is clear that the very essence of nursing is the art of attending the sick and any sound plan of training must be based on an endeavor to promote the efficiency of that art.

The second feature of the Yale School follows naturally from the re-planning of the nurse training, for by focusing attention upon the educational training of the student and by eliminating many routine tasks which contribute little or nothing to this training, it is clear that the period of preparation for nursing can be shortened. Recent studies of nursing education suggest that under such a plan, the period of training can be shortened to approximately twenty-eight months. Provisions will be made for an elective pre-nursing period of University work in addition to the nursing course proper, which latter will embrace a schedule of instruction previous to and paralleling the supervised training in the theory and practice of nursing. The schedule will be somewhat elastic in order to permit young women of different preliminary training to develop in

keeping with their individual aptitudes and ability.

The most significant feature of the Yale School, however, is the character of the training itself. An attempt will be made to present all the factors which contribute toward the diagnosis, care and treatment of disease and which have relationship to the conservation of health. Patients will not be considered as hospital "cases" only, but such factors as heredity environment, child development, psychology, economics, sociology, industry, and public health will be presented in their bearing upon each problem as it is studied. Such a plan will emphasize sickness in its true relationship as a family, community and public health problem and to properly develop such a conception, the new school will embrace field work and community nursing as a part of the basic training. This attitude will be emphasized throughout the entire period and a considerable portion of the course will be devoted to these factors.

The general plan of the school of nursing should provide in this basic course a well rounded preparation which will permit graduates to enter directly into community, hospital or private duty nursing or to proceed into one of the various special branches of nursing, opportunities for which will ultimately be developed as a part of the Yale programme. Whether or not the graduate of this school intends to go into administrative nursing, nursing education, school, or industrial nursing, into the nursing of contagious diseases, tuberculosis, or mental diseases, she will have had a well rounded preparation and understanding of the community as well as the bed-side aspects of nursing and

some understanding of the factors which contribute to sickness, the control of which factors makes the prevention of disease possible.

The plan includes a coördination of the educational work of the New Haven Visiting Nurse Association, one of the best community nursing organizations in the country, and of the Connecticut Training School for Nurses in the New Haven Hospital. With a community of optional size for public health work, embracing as it does a large university center, a medical school with a full time

faculty, a highly developed community nursing programme, hospital and out-patient facilities under one administration which present opportunities for nurse training in general medicine, surgery, children's diseases, and medical specialties, hospital and nursing administration and probably in mental diseases shortly, it is the hope that this new Yale University School of Nursing will be able to make a fundamental contribution to the nursing education of this country.

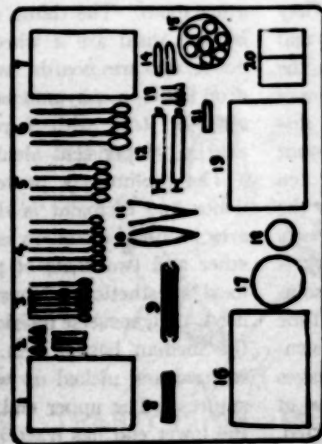
TECHNIC OF BLOOD TRANSFUSION AT LAKESIDE HOSPITAL

BY LULU ST. CLAIR, R.N.

THE transfusion of blood is no longer a major operation. It is so simply and quickly done that it has become almost entirely a ward procedure and only occasionally an operating room performance. This treatment is used extensively for curative and preventive purposes, as well as a last resort. The reasons for doing a transfusion are hemorrhage, shock, severe acute infections, i. e., furunculosis, peritonitis, osteomyelitis, septicemia with a positive blood culture, chronic tubercular lesions of all kinds, debilitation from any disease, such as hyperthyroidism, long standing jaundice cases, i. e., common duct obstruction, carcinoma, true hemophilia, or any of its allied diseases which have a low clotting time, prophylaxis previous to definite shock-producing operations, such as a Kraske, in which the indications always point to a long ensuing illness.

When a patient comes into the hospital and his admission card indicates that some major operation is to be performed, or if the patient looks anemic, or appears in an under-nourished, run-down condition, the nurse takes the precaution of getting a few drops of blood from each one of the relatives or friends who comes with him. The patient knows nothing about this because he is being admitted. These samples of blood are sent to the laboratory. A book is kept in which are recorded the names, addresses and telephone numbers of such friends and relatives, the name of the patient for whom they are possible donors, and the number of the group which their blood matches. If the patient is not a nervous person, he may be grouped at any time. If he is a nervous individual, he should not know anything about it, for the grouping is then done during the

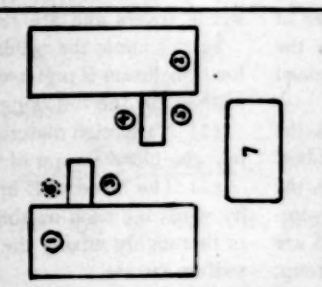
ARRANGEMENT OF TRANSFUSION CART AS KEPT IN OPERATING ROOMS



UPPER TABLE OF CART

1. Table cover, and
2. Towels
3. 2 Hook handles
4. 3 blades
5. 6 Greenish soap
6. 4 Handkerchiefs
7. 2 Rubber clamps
8. 2 Towels
9. Red black silk
9. Ring clips
10. Clip applicator
11. Tube holder
12. Razor
13. Springs
14. Connecting needles
15. Springs
16. Sheet
17. Saline
18. Fluorescine
19. Flask
20. Sponges
21. Gauze

ARRANGEMENT OF ROOM



LOWER TABLE OF CART

1. 2 arm boards
2. Sponges
3. Fluoroscope
4. Air pump
5. Kimpton's Brown tubes (wrapped) .45000

1. Recipient
2. Donor
3. Surgeon
4. Surgeon
5. Nurse
6. Nurse
7. Sterile Table from operating room

Molly Levin

operation. The content of a bloody sponge is squeezed into a test tube of saline and is sent immediately to the laboratory. A report may be obtained in fifteen minutes.

The method used in grouping is the Janaky method which is the standard method in most clinics. Group I is the universal donor and Group IV the universal recipient. Groups II and III are used only for persons in the same group. It is desirable to use Groups I and IV for individuals in the same group rather than use the universal donor or recipient. In case they are used, 10 to 15 cc of blood are injected and a few minutes are allowed to elapse in order to note any reaction.

The materials used in giving a transfusion are best shown by the diagram. The Kimpton-Brown or the Vincent tubes are used. The nurses on duty in the operating room are responsible for the preparation of the tubes. The ether method or cold process is used. The tubes are washed and corks are fitted. The tubes and corks are boiled, dried, and autoclaved for twenty minutes under twenty pounds pressure. They are removed under sterile procedure and are placed on a sterile table. On the sterile table is also sterile parowax (Standard oil paraffin) 2.5 grams, dissolved in 180 cc of ether. This amount of solution is sufficient for about ten tubes. The solution is poured into the tube and is allowed to cover all parts of the tube and the cork. The cork is then quickly removed, the excess solution is allowed to run out, and the tube is held with the large opening downward; the ether evaporates and leaves a thin waxed coating on the inside of the tube, and the cork is re-inserted.

The prepared tubes are wrapped in sterile covers and are ready for use.

In this clinic the whole-blood method for-transfusion is preferred to the citrate method for the following reasons:

(1) No foreign material is introduced into the blood stream of the recipient.

(2) The blood cells are not damaged by whipping such as the citrate entails in thoroughly mixing the blood with the sodium citrate.

(3) The elimination of the mixing process and the rapidity of the process lessen the possibility of lowering the temperature of the blood.

(4) The phagocytes destroy more bacteria in the whole-blood method than in the citrate method. (Studies by Dr. Unger.)

(5) There are fewer reactions. In well known clinics where the citrate method is used, reactions are found in 15 per cent of the cases transfused. In this clinic reactions occur in less than 3 per cent.

The arrangement of the room is shown in the diagram. The sterile table is a cart which is kept set up in the operating room. The things to be prepared by the ward are a wheel bed for the donor, two arm boards, two long handled drop lights, a sphygmomanometer and a scrub-up tray with 5 per cent picric acid in 95 per cent alcohol, and ether.

The preliminary procedure for both donor and recipient is the same. The area inside of the elbow is scrubbed with ether and two coats of picric acid. A local anesthetic of Novacaine 1-200 is used. A transverse incision is made over the median basilic vein. The vein is isolated and picked up with two catgut sutures. The upper end is ligated and the lower end has traction made on the

TECHNIQUE OF BLOOD TRANSFUSION

(from "SURGICAL SHOCK"
-CRILE & LOWER)



I. DISSECTION OF VEIN OF DONOR



II. DONOR - VEIN TIED OFF



III. RECEIVING BLOOD FROM DONOR



IV. DISSECTION OF VEIN OF RECIPIENT



V. TRANSFUSION OF BLOOD

Willy Levin

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suture with a hemostat. For the recipient, the lower end is ligated and the upper end has traction applied. A small incision is made into the vein transversely. The sphygmomanometer has been previously applied above the elbow. This is not so much for obtaining the blood pressure, which it does, but to exert enough pressure to force the blood into the tube more quickly. The tip of the tube is inserted into the vein; a small amount of pressure (40 to 60 mm) is applied, and the tube is allowed to fill with blood. This is then introduced into the vein of the recipient. The pump is attached to the tube and pressure is applied until the blood runs in. The nurse detaches the pump immediately when the signal is given, in order not to permit the entrance of air. When a sufficient amount of blood has been given, which is usually about 650 cc, both ends of the vein are ligated, and the incision is closed with a skin clip.

The nurse, (6) in diagram, holds the light, watches the patient for reaction, applies cold compresses to the patient's

head. The nurse, (5), holds the light, applies pressure with the sphygmomanometer and watches the donor's condition. Four people are all that are absolutely necessary, but a fifth nurse would help by relieving either of the other nurses and by working the air pump which forces the blood into the recipient's vein. A sterile nurse may take the place of one of the doctors, but by using two doctors, the length of time for the procedure may be shortened, as both the incisions are being made at the same time.

In the last year three hundred two transfusions were done at Lakeside Hospital with reactions in 3 per cent of the total number of cases.

The average increase of red blood cells is 600,000 in an adult of average weight who has been given 650 cc of blood. The hemoglobin increase is 20 per cent, the blood pressure increases 20 points. Unless some condition is present in which red blood cells are being constantly destroyed, the blood forming organs are stimulated and rapidly take up their normal function.

The New York State *Journal of Medicine* has opened a Forum for Nurses and invites communications from both nurses and physicians. This is a progressive step that augurs well for an increasing harmony of the aims of both groups.

IDEALS

A Normal teacher selected the following from 300 replies to a question on ideals:

- 1—Ideals were things people aimed for but never reached.
- 2—Ideals were perfect things but lived in foreign countries.
- 3—Ideals were perfect running things but did not run as well as Ideal Sewing Machines.

WHAT IS HOSPITAL SOCIAL WORK?

By JESSIE L. BEARD, R.N.

"**W**HY did he let me live? What can the future hold for me?"

Thus distractedly questioned a man upon whom the doctor had pronounced the verdict of life, coupled with a shattered body. And had any of us been in his place, wouldn't we have felt likewise? Consider also that he had been a fine example of physical manhood, glorying in his strength. Then, we must not forget the wife and children to whom his death would bring assistance from the state, but living he would be merely an added liability.

Let us see this problem through a social worker's eyes. Here is a man of twenty-eight, incapacitated probably for life, by a broken back, otherwise healthy and with a possible prognosis of fifty years of invalidism. All funds are exhausted and nothing apparently remains for him except public relief, which means the county almshouse. His wife may support herself and the children, though the chances are that one of these must be placed in an institution. Of course, there may be another way out through developing some latent talent not seriously affected by the physical condition.

How did the social worker go about the job? First, she tried to learn the man's plans. He had none, except to end all, should chance be given. Then she questioned the occupational therapy teacher regarding his dexterity and artistic ability. Nothing there. So, reduced to a forlorn hope, she began exploring into the man himself. Finally, she got him to talk freely. She noticed

that he narrated vividly, especially adventures he had had at sea. After a while, she suggested that he write for publication. Never having gone beyond the grammar grades, the idea seemed absurd to him. However, after much urging, he wrote a story which was promptly accepted by the first editor who read it. And so, a new short-story writer was launched, with opportunity to enrich his own life and those of his readers.

You say this is exceptional; few have literary gifts awaiting discovery; that O. Henry's are not born every day. True. But whose imagination made the discovery?

Let me tell of an ordinary man, not a hidden genius. Joe Robinson had double amputation above the knee. Upon discharge, two courses were open—to become a street beggar or an inmate of an almshouse. One lucky day, he heard of an organization in another city which assisted cripples. He lost no time. A few mornings later he was waiting on its doorstep. There was much to be done,—first, lodging and daily transportation arranged. Then he was fitted with "elephant" legs. These were slowly made higher; knee-joints were added; then ankles. Finally he graduated to a pair of artificial legs which he learned to manage with skill.

But Joe's time was not wholly consumed in learning the technic of walking on legs not his own. During these months, he was taught a sitting trade and now, after having been a cobbler

for over two years, he has paid for the artificial legs and is a self-supporting, self-respecting citizen. How much better for him and for the community than the parasitic existence! He might have been a public charge for thirty or forty years. Just figure how much was saved. So, Joe secured deferred social service for, unfortunately, the hospital had had no such department. This story can be duplicated, in part at least, in every city. The great pity is that few cripples have Joe's initiative and perseverance. Also, few agencies exist like the one described.

How many patients with one or more major amputations have been fitted with artificial limbs, but have not learned to use them before leaving your hospital? Does it surprise you to hear that many put the leg on a shelf, continuing on crutches, fearing the remaining leg may be injured? The federal government now cooperates with the departments of education in most of our states to give training to adults who have been so injured that they cannot follow their former occupations. It still remains, however, to notify these Bureaus of Rehabilitation of such cases, so that, during recovery, plans are being made for the future and small chance is given for the demoralizing effects of idleness. If no social service department exists, it is the duty of the hospital superintendent to report cases; nurses should feel responsible for getting this notification through.

An interne in the gynaecological service asks that something be done to stop Mrs. Bronowitz crying, and worrying the other patients. One visit to her bed, another to her tenement home, then back again to her, and she is con-

tent, for hasn't she been assured that the children are being fed regularly, that Bronislav and Wadislava have not missed a day at school, and the two "pre-schools" are happy with the good neighbor across the hall?

One ever-present task with orthopedics is a constant endeavor to develop their self-reliance, both by encouraging them to think of and do for others and by insisting that their home folks treat them as nearly like a person as possible. In pediatrics also, we find loving care often wasteful and blundering and it is necessary at times to discipline parents, rather than children.

In medical wards, follow-up is to prevent recurrence of disease. For example, acute gastritis demands that a prescribed diet be followed for a period after discharge. This may mean that a wife must be given cooking lessons. After attaining tolerance, diabetics return home. The social worker sees that they attend clinic regularly.

Children are often brought great distances for needed treatment. Parents are loath to leave them, but when it is known that recovery will be slow and when home duties are insistent, there is no choice. The writing of letters has thus become part of the day's work in some places. They tell how Johnny enjoyed his picture book, and Jennie's hand is guided as she laboriously prints her name.

Benny Brown is slowly dying of Pott's disease. His father's farm is in a remote part of the state. His parents know he may go any day, but, in the meantime, the daily letter is received. The boy craved apples. The doctor said he might have them. Imagine his parents' pleasure in sending that box

of fruit! "But," you say, "this is not forwarding medical work and, though neighborly, is unnecessary." All right. Put yourself in the parents' place and that of their neighbors. Wouldn't you always favor a place given to kindly, human acts?

The dispensary, frequently styled the "Cinderella" of the hospital, is usually put in the least desirable spot—in the basement, or in another building. In general, its daily census exceeds that of the wards. It is the hope and despair of the social worker. So much can be done here to prevent people becoming really sick; but it is so hard to get them to continue coming until cure is complete, especially if workers are few and clinics of overwhelming size. "Preventive convalescence" which the social worker must make provision for, is being recognized increasingly as an effective measure against breakdown, prescribed especially for cardiacs, exhaustion of various kinds, and predisposed or arrested tuberculars.

Tony Russo was old enough for working papers and his widowed mother needed his earnings. But he had spells of weakness and a doctor named it heart disease. The heart specialist found no cause for alarm, suggesting it might be asthma. Eventually, the family cat was found to be the cause. In some cases, feather pillows must be eliminated; in others, a knowledge of dietetics is essential and a mother is taught to prepare menus free from casein, egg-albumen or other common ingredients.

What good will be accomplished by advising a man to take a long rest and eat nourishing food, if he has a wife and several small children depending upon

his earnings? Here private philanthropy will be asked to aid the family till health is restored.

A young, unmarried girl comes to have her stomach treated and is found to be pregnant. There is much to be done for her, both before and after childbirth. When other agencies care for some or all phases of this social problem,—securing a temporary home for the girl, instituting legal proceedings against the guilty man both for the protection of society and support of the child, giving pre-natal instruction and care during confinement, planning the future along lines best for mother and child,—if it is not referred wholly to them it becomes another duty of the social worker.

Recently, group instruction has been given in clinic classes to patients with various chronic diseases. Here stimulation of hope and interest are real factors in successful treatment. Probably, the best example of this work is with cardiacs, though excellent results come from the application of this idea to cripples, diabetics, pulmonary tuberculars, feeding cases and goitre patients. The class leader is usually a social worker. She keeps the ball rolling, making it an "experience meeting" today, next week asking the doctor to give a lecture; sensing what is needed to strengthen the morale.

Bert Patton is a congenital cardiac. He was treated by private physicians without improvement and meanwhile was forbidden play and school—hard lines for a bright, ambitious boy. Two months after he joined a cardiac class a medical miracle had happened. He walked with head up, not bowed, face lit with hope where despair had been.

He was learning to develop and protect his heart, encouraged by his classmates' experiences. Class work like this is bound to succeed, for it is based on applied psychology and sound pedagogy. Bert, by the way, is studying drafting and apparently will live a happy, useful life.

And so the work goes—varied services for different people. For patients, many individual things are done, the special aim being to prevent recurrence, whenever possible, of disease, ever mindful of the ideal of health and a fuller life. For the hospital, beds are freed for acute cases by removing chronic and convalescents to more suitable places. Follow-up to prevent development or recurrence of disease enhances the reputation of the hospital for good medical work. By making their efforts more lasting, doctors are encouraged to carry on. Furthermore, they appreciate social information as an aid to medical diagnosis and treatment and an evaluation of end-results needed for research.

Why have I told all this? Largely to let you know something of the no-man's-land between patient and hospital, patient and doctor, patient and com-

munity, hospital and community. About the beginning of the century, social service started to invade this territory, gradually reducing much hospital and human wastage. In time, it is expected this will be an essential department of all reputable hospitals.

A lecture course in social service is included in the curricula of many schools of nursing, practical experience is given to student nurses in some departments. Many principals of training schools value social service because it helps develop better all-round nurses. Hospitals which have introduced a social history sheet into their unit record system, find it assists nurses and doctors. If a social worker makes rounds with the chief of service, their discussions contain much food for thought. Because of the nature of their tasks, social workers and nurses are in contact frequently. As coöperation is based largely upon understanding what each is trying to do, it has been my purpose to give briefly some of the activities of hospital social workers, for the aims are broadly the same—to get the sick back to normal and promote the good name of the hospital.

THE DELANO MEMORIAL

The chairman of the Delano Memorial Fund Committee, Lucy Minnigerode, reports that on May 10, the Fund had reached approximately \$31,000. Special mention is made of a contribution of fifty francs for the Memorial from Dr. Anna Hamilton, Florence Nightingale School, Bordeaux, France. Further contributions for the Fund will be gladly accepted, but no more appeals for it will be made.

Employees of the Government who contract occupational diseases may be granted compensation by the United States Compensation Commission. This is the decision of the Acting Attorney General, General A. T. Seymour.

A TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

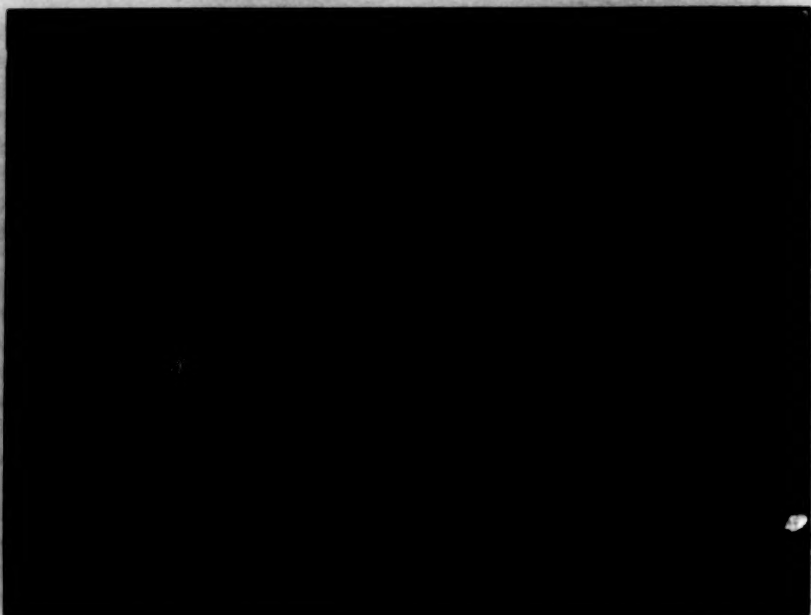


TWENTY-FIFTH BIRTHDAY PARTY, VISITING NURSE ASSOCIATION

WHEN the Detroit Visiting Nurse Association began its work through the efforts and enthusiasm of Alice M. Bowen, twenty-five years ago, the two nurses then composing the staff were supported by private subscriptions. Today the city-wide organization, supported by the Community Fund, has a staff of sixty-five nurses who made 109,809 visits last year. Says Katharine Smith Diack, "If the V.N.A. after a quarter of a century of service, shows rather remarkably broad results, and if its aims are still of the constructive type, the chief reason may be found in the fact that during all these years there has been a wise and a far-seeing pilot at the helm." Mrs. Diack refers, of course, to Mrs. L. E. Gretter, the beloved Dean of

Michigan nurses and Superintendent of the Association, whom she further describes as one with a profound respect for educational opportunity for nurses, a deep and fine humanity, and with a zeal to bring about a close coöperation with all the agencies which have for their common creed the social betterment of our community life.

The anniversary was marked by two celebrations. The informal tea at the Association Headquarters on Brush Street, was held on the exact anniversary,—March 14. It was a real birthday party and a huge cake was decorated with green candles which circled its top like sturdy little evergreens and seemed symbolic of the motto of Public Health Nurses,



SUPERVISORS' CONFERENCE.—Miss Grier in the Center

"When the desire cometh, it is a tree of life."

The formal celebration occurred on April 13, when Dr. C. E. A. Winslow, of Yale, was the principal speaker at a dinner for five hundred guests at the Board of Commerce. Dr. Winslow paid tribute to the Detroit Health Department and the visiting nurses, saying it had always been a bright spot in the development throughout the United States. Dr. Winslow further said:

It is implicit in all the work of the nurse that she must be a teacher and because of this she must be given instruction first. The crying need of the future is the further development of nursing education on a basis of sound financial endowment.

Dr. Henry F. Vaughan, Director of the Detroit Department of Public Health, in a brief address, commended the Association for its cooperation with his department in fighting tuberculosis, in school work, and in the establishment of infant welfare service.

The European Council for Nursing Education held its second annual meeting at the Headquarters of the League of Red Cross Societies, March 12-16. About three hundred nurses from eighteen countries attended the conference. The programme was carried to a successful conclusion through the active cooperation and interest evinced by the entire group. Problems and plans were simultaneously offered by nurses, doctors and Red Cross officials, and the conference served as a clearing house for ideas and a forerunner for future discussions.

WHAT A CENTRAL REGISTRY MEANS TO THE PUBLIC¹

BY CLARA L. CARRUTH

DR. HUGH BLACK, the great Scotch preacher, once remarked that no matter on what subject he had to talk, he always wanted to have a text on which to hang his thoughts. To find a text that would apply to the subject of Central Registries for Nurses was not an easy task. However, the phrase "From Contented Cows" which greets one all over the countryside, advertising a well-known brand of condensed milk, was suggestive, as was also another equally well-known phrase, "I'll say they satisfy"! Most things nowadays, in order to get anywhere, must have wheels. Let us then, with the above "texts," make a wheel, on which to set in motion a successful Central Registry for Nurses. Let us take for the hub of the wheel a "contented" public, made contented by nurses that "satisfy," and held together by the rim of the Central Registry.

What are some of the things that make for a contented public? Service, first of all. And if all the nursing interests in a community are centered in one place, so that the whereabouts of every nurse is fairly well known, the public can feel in placing a call for a nurse in such a central place that it is getting the best possible service for the sick. Having to wait for results from several small groups of nurses, or from individuals, only adds to the anxiety always attendant upon illness.

Not only must a Central Registry give service by filling calls, but it must fill its calls with nurses that satisfy. It should maintain a high standard in its membership, requiring its members to be registered nurses, of unquestionable character. During the course of a year, a registry hears from numerous grateful families many words of appreciation for the nurses whose devotion to duty and whose tireless patience are a constant source of admiration to people who have never before come into contact with the nursing profession. Adverse criticisms are also received, many of which can be cleared up and confidence restored by a few sympathetic words of explanation from the Registry. In the nursing profession as in all other professions, there are unscrupulous persons who take advantage of the weakness of their fellow humans. In a Central Registry, managed by the coöperation of graduate nurses, such unscrupulous persons can be dealt with, and in many cases shown the way to becoming really useful in a community.

Minor advantages both to the public and the nurses are obvious. Keeping in touch with registrants who leave the city, and consequent forwarding of mails; friends getting in touch with each other when a long case may have separated them; recalling the nurses whom various doctors prefer; hunting out the nurse who gave so much satisfaction last year when Mary Elizabeth had

¹ Read at the annual meeting of the Graduate Nurses' Association of Connecticut, January 25, 1923.

diphtheria; all these are but incidentals in the life of a busy Registry.

A suggestion for the organization of a coöperative registry is herewith submitted as one which has met with measurable success in one of the leading cities of Connecticut. It is managed by a Board of Directors who represent all the nursing interests of the community. Each of the three hospitals in the city has its recognized training school and alumnae association. By virtue of their positions, the supervisors of the training schools and the presidents of the alumnae associations act on the Board of Directors, together with two private duty nurses of each alumnae association, chosen annually, to represent their interests. The supervisors of the Visiting Nurse Association and of Public Health nursing, and the nurse in charge of the course which the Y.W.C.A. gives for trained attendants are also on the Board of Directors by virtue of their positions. The officers of the Board are chosen at an open annual meeting by the members of the Registry. The Board meets at least once a month, and through various committees the management of the affairs of the Registry is very ably conducted. The membership fee of \$20 a year for graduates and \$10 a year for undergraduates and practical nurses, with a number of sustaining and associate members' fees of \$5 and \$1 a year respectively, nearly meet the running expenses. An occasional food sale or fair held by the members themselves, supplies the additional funds required. An Advisory Committee consisting of five men of various professions, has held itself in readiness to give assistance whenever needed. The general supervision of the Registry office is in charge

of a Registrar, a college woman, who is an experienced social worker and executive. Her assistant is skilled in the details of office work, and together they attend to the general routine.

It can easily be seen that with all the nursing interests in the city taking an active part in the management of the Registry, it is comparatively simple to bring to the Board of Directors for discussion and settlement the various problems which arise. With representatives from each hospital on the Credentials Committee, for instance, there can be no unfairness in the investigation and admitting of new registrants. Question boxes are placed in each hospital, the answers to which are published in the quarterly bulletin of the Registry, together with other items of general interest concerning the Registry and its members.

To weld the nurses more closely together, socially as well as professionally, a tea is held each month in the Registry rooms, with a private duty nurse as hostess, and an interesting speaker.

With such an organization, doctors are quick to realize where to call for the best nurses in the community, for they recognize the fact that much of their own success is due to securing a nurse who will coöperate with them. The hospitals give their calls to such a Registry, for they instruct their graduates to become members immediately upon receiving their diplomas. Institutions from all parts of the state call for special nurses as well as nurses for institutional positions. Calls come for industrial nurses, public health nurses, supervisors, etc. Almost every taste can be satisfied, and except during the

usual fall epidemic of good health, the calls for nurses are far in excess of the supply.

A certain number of undergraduate nurses and practical nurses with some training and experience are allowed to use the Registry, their rates to be governed by the Board of Directors in order that the public may not be overcharged nor led to believe they are getting the services of graduate nurses. Because the demand for this class of nurse is

rather high, a real service is given to the community by admitting them to membership.

Thus it can be seen that a Registry, wide awake to the needs and interests of both the public, which will be content only with nurses of the highest type, and of the nurses, who *satisfy* because they themselves are satisfied, must in the long run become, like the wheel, a "going" thing, an established institution in any community.

CENTRAL SCHOOLS FOR NURSES

By E. PRISCILLA REID, R.N.

WITH all that is trying and discouraging in nursing education, there is one movement which is extremely gratifying and encouraging, that is the growing spirit of coöperation between training schools. We are learning to get together in working out our common problems. Many schools struggling alone have been able to make very little if any progress. Two or three such schools, combining, have soon succeeded in bringing about desirable changes. Among the difficulties in our educational programme are lack of funds, lack of proper class rooms or even places for these class rooms, poor equipment or none at all, and the scarcity of properly prepared instructors. When a school is so small that the classes are made up of from four to twenty students, the per capita cost of well equipped class rooms and laboratories, and of capable instructors, is necessarily very high. They are therefore rarely forthcoming.

The purpose of this article is to tell how the difficulty was met by the nurs-

ing schools of Utica, N. Y. Here we have five schools, none of them large. In trying to work out a scheme to provide good class rooms and good instruction for their students, the principals of the schools, members of the boards, and others vitally interested held a conference and decided to centralise the teaching of the preliminary subjects, (a four months' course). One of the first things to consider was a suitable place for class rooms. Perhaps it would be as well to explain that Utica is a city of about one hundred thousand, that there is no normal school, college, or university with which affiliation might be made. There is, however, an excellent high school, a beautiful building accommodating about seventeen hundred students. Through the generosity of the Board of Education, certain class rooms in this school were loaned for the use of the training schools. One room, (fitted up during the war for the teaching of home nursing) is used by the school for the teaching of that

course to the high school pupils. As this room is used only a short time each week, for that purpose, we were given the use of it for the remainder of the time. To this was added a communicating room which the hospitals furnished as a supply room and office. Equipment was added to that already in the demonstrating room, making it adequate for the teaching and practice of nursing procedures. We were also given the use of a large lecture room, and here all the theory classes are held. The student nurses have also a cloak room for their exclusive use.

The action of the Board of Education in putting these rooms, free of any expense, at the disposal of the training schools, seems a far-sighted, generous contribution toward nursing education.

The "Central School of Nursing" was formally organized last September, with a director in charge. The teaching is done by the director, by the principals of the schools, and their assistants, and to a certain extent by doctors from the various staffs. Expenses of the school (salaries, equipment, laundry, etc.), are met by monthly payments of the five hospitals, each paying one-fifth of the expenses. Contributions, both of money and equipment, have been received from other sources. The policies of the school, and its business management, are looked after by a committee made up of the principals of the five schools, one member from each board, (appointed by the board) and two other

members, one of whom is superintendent of the schools of Utica. To this committee have been added five other members, one from the alumnae association of each school. The arrangement and content of the schedule, methods, etc., is outlined in weekly conferences of the principals and the director. The whole course is centered around the teaching of the Principles and Practice of Nursing.

It is of course understood that this School of Nursing has no connection with the high school, as such, but that we have been granted the use of such class rooms as we require, and as the work of the high school will permit. We are attempting to build on a high school education, which is most desirable as a basis for the professional studies. As at present situated, we shall not be able to work toward that rather desirable goal, the university school. By following the present method, however, each school should profit through the centralizing of instruction, both through greater efficiency, and also financially. The students should gain, through better organized and systematized class work, and again the schools will gain through the close contact of their governing bodies. As schools of nursing, they should also more quickly take their place, as educational institutions, and it is hoped they may soon receive adequate moral and financial support from the community which they attempt to serve.

IMPORTANT NOTICE FOR LEAGUE MEMBERS

The League meetings will be held by daylight saving time. The railroads use Eastern Standard time.

THE COST OF EDUCATING A NURSE¹

BY A HOSPITAL SUPERINTENDENT

THE following study of the cost of educating nurses was made in a school of forty nurses. A few items of expenditure had been lost in the general hospital expenses and are not included. These were the cost of recreation such as dances, picnics and "movies," cost of illness, railroad fares for affiliating students, laboratory supplies and breakage, and assistance given students unable to meet ordinary expenses and figured as charity.

Home

Investment	At 6%, \$30,000.00	\$1,800.00	
Light, Heat, Water, Insurance.....		2,040.00	

Maintenance

Linens, etc.	915.00		
Furniture and dishes	160.00		
Repairs	600.00		
Depreciation, 2 per cent.....	600.00	3,355.00	
Matron's Salary	1,080.00		\$7,195.00

(Per year, each pupil, \$179.87. Per month, each pupil, \$14.99.)

Food

Per year, each pupil, \$547.50. Per month, each pupil, \$45.63.....		21,900.00	
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Cash Allowance

Per year, each pupil, \$104.10. Per month, each pupil, \$8.67.....		4,164.00	
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(Basis: \$8.00, \$9.00, \$10.00 per month 1st, 2nd and 3rd years.)

Instruction

(Percentage of time given to nurses charged to Training School.)

Supt. of nurses (salary and maintenance), 50 per cent....	\$2,400.00	\$1,200.00	
Instructor (salary and maintenance), full time.....		2,400.00	
Supervisor of Operating room (salary and maintenance), 33 1/3 per cent	1,800.00	600.00	
Night Supervisor (salary and maintenance), 33 1/3 per cent	1,800.00	600.00	
7 Head nurses (salary and maintenance), 25 per cent.....	8,400.00	2,100.00	
Other Instructors: (Salary only).			
2 Laboratory, 1 Massage, 1 Dietetics, 1 Bacteriologist, by the hour		528.00	7,428.00

(Per year, each pupil, \$185.00. Per month, each pupil, \$15.47.)

Miscellaneous

Laundry (Per year, each, \$96.00. Per month, each, \$8.00.....		3,840.00	
Uniforms (Allowance: 2 uniforms, 4 aprons, each pupil, \$11.02)		440.80	
Advertising		600.00	
Chem-room Equipment and Library		144.00	
Graduating expenses		176.00	5,200.80

Annual Training School Expenses.....			\$45,887.80
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¹ Read at the annual meeting of the Colorado State Graduate Nurses' Association, Denver, February 7, 1923.

Total Expenses per Pupil each year.....	\$1,147.19	
Total Expenses per Pupil each month....	95.59	
Each pupil cost to hospital during 3 years' training.....		\$3,441.57
VALUE OF PUPIL'S SERVICES TO HOSPITAL		
(Nurses' time considered of no value to hospital during the three months' probation period.)		
1st year, 261 days, at \$2.25.....	\$ 587.25	
2nd year, 344 days, at \$3.15.....	1,073.60	
3rd year, 344 days, at \$3.60.....	1,238.40	
Value of total services rendered.....		2,899.25
Net cost, each nurse, to hospital in 3 years' training.....		\$ 542.32
Net cost, of one nurse to hospital, per year.....		180.77
Net cost of 40 nurses, to hospital, per year.....		7,230.80

AN EXPERIMENT IN TEACHING NUTRITION TO STUDENT NURSES

BY SHIRLEY C. TITUS, R.N., AND VIVIAN M. BROWN

NUTRITION, which should occupy one of the most important places in the nursing school curriculum, is unique in that it is, perhaps, one of the least thought-of subjects from the viewpoint of the school faculty and the least interesting subject from the viewpoint of the students. The writers of this article, feeling that it was of paramount importance to make this subject one of the most vital subjects in the entire curriculum, determined to experiment with various methods of instruction until they had attained the two following results: namely, (1) a real interest on the student's part in the entire field of nutrition; and (2) a method of imparting to the student nurse a sound and practical knowledge of nutritional problems. After three years of arranging and re-arranging the course, the following outline was decided upon as having most successfully accomplished the desired results.

The course was divided into two sections, each of which was given in a different year of the student's training. Section I, "Elements of Nutrition," was taught in the Freshman year; Section II, "Diet in Disease," in the Junior year. Each section included 12 lecture periods of fifty minutes each and 12 laboratory periods of two hours each.

In Section I, the following ground is covered in the theoretical work:

1. Food—its classification, source, use to body.
2. Planning a day's rations.
Special attention is paid to caloric value, vitamin content, sources and amounts of phosphorus, calcium, iron, and acid and base-forming foods.
3. The behavior of foods in the body under normal conditions (digestion, absorption and waste products).
4. Hospital diets.
Liquid, soft, light, regular or house.

A special effort was made to use the simplest terminology throughout the entire course. For example, sugars were called "simple" and "complex" rather than monosaccharids, disaccharids and polysaccharids, as it was felt that those terms covered the needs of the student without confusing her by the use of polysyllabic words.

Under the subject of *digestion*, only enzymes were discussed and pro-enzymes (symogeus) were not mentioned.

The laboratory work for Section I covered the following work:

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|------------------|
| 1. Beverages | } | A breakfast tray |
| 2. Cereals, gruels,
toast, etc. | | |
| 3. Eggs | | |
| 4. Fruits | | |
| 5. Soups | } | A dinner tray |
| 6. Vegetables | | |
| 7. Meats | | |
| 8. Salad and simple
desserts | | |
| 9. Sandwiches | | |
| 10 and 11. Tea or luncheon tray | | |
| 12. Examination | | |

As it was felt that one of the surest ways to interest the students was to introduce the "personal equation," the laboratory work was planned with the thought in mind of giving each student an idea of her own bodily needs in the way of food as well as to let her know what she was actually receiving in nutritional values each day. Therefore, after the laboratory work from 1 to 5 was completed, each student was given a menu for a breakfast (for a normal person) and was instructed to prepare the food for this meal, weigh it, set the tray, and serve it to *herself*. All the food left over after she had eaten was weighed. This record, with that of the

total protein, fat, carbohydrate content, as well as the calcium phosphorus, iron, and vitamin content, was handed to the instructor. After laboratory work, from 5 to 9, was completed, each student was given a dinner tray to prepare, serve, etc., in the above manner; after laboratory work 9, 10, and 11 was completed, a luncheon tray was prepared.

At the end of this laboratory work, the three records which the student had handed in to the instructor, were returned to her and her final examination was the problem of criticizing the entire day's rations (which she had eaten) from the basis of a balanced diet for one of her own weight, for one performing the same work which she was performing, to criticize the vitamin content, etc., of this day's dietary. Also, the student was asked to name those foods from which vitamins were gotten.

In connection with this examination it is well to add that the way in which the student figured the actual value of the foodstuffs she had eaten was by giving her the proteid, fat, carbohydrate content of a certain amount of a food; for example, she was told that 50 grams of bacon broiled crisp and all fat sponged off gives 5 grams proteid.

Under Section II, "Diet in Disease," the following theoretical work was given:

1. Gastritis
2. Constipation
3. Diarrhoea
4. Fevers (typhoid, scarlet fever, measles, etc.)
5. Nephritis
6. Diabetes
7. Obesity

These conditions, particularly in their relation to diet, were very thoroughly

gone into. The laboratory work for this section covered the diets for all these conditions, but diabetes and nephritis received particular stress.

One of the examinations given in this course was as follows:

1. What is gastric hyperacidity?
Classification of gastric hyperacidity. How may gastric hyperacidity be reduced?
2. What is gastric hypoacidity?
Explain the "theory" of a diet for these cases and show how it actually works out.
3. Plan a day's dietary for a patient suffering from *chronic* constipation.
4. Give eight causes of diarrhoea.
What diet is given in cases of acute diarrhoea?
5. (a) What is meant by peptic ulcer?
(b) Give four underlying principles in feeding ulcer patients.
(c) Tell all you can about the Sippy diet.
6. Give three important functions of carbohydrates in fever cases.
What is the "high caloric" diet?
Give its advantages over the old method of feeding.
7. What dietary rules would you advise for a person prone to gall stone attacks?
8. What factors must be taken into special consideration in dealing with the dietetics of nephritis.
Tell what you can of albuminuria.
9. If called on a scarlet fever case, what points would you bear in mind in planning the diet of your patient?
10. What is diabetes?
What is meant by "sugar" tolerance? From what, and in what amounts, is glucose formed?

It is interesting to note that this examination, as difficult as it appears on the surface, was more ably handled, both in the general tone of the paper and in the actual grades received, than much more simple examinations given under some of the other methods of teaching.

No one text book was used for this course although plenty of reference books were available and the students were encouraged in different ways to use them. Written themes on such subjects as milk, vitamins, etc., were called for at stated intervals. Also, each student was called upon at least twice during the course to deliver a three minute talk on a given topic. These themes and three minute speeches were designed especially to get the student to look into, and use, the various reference books on the library shelves.

Each lecture was dictated by the instructor to a stenographer and mimeographed copies of these lectures were put into the hands of the students. This method not only cut down the laborious and unnecessary note taking, but also prevented the students from getting into "deep water" which they invariably did when any one text book was used. The instructor also had the pleasure of getting over the exact material she wished the student to remember without the usual trouble-making dictation in class.

The students kept note books, but these were not at all elaborate nor very lengthy.

One point which it would seem well to bring out was the equipment used for this course. The students had all their laboratory work in a small diet kitchen which contained the simplest kind of equipment.

In conclusion, the results of this experiment may be recorded under the following points:

1. The students were extremely interested at all times in the subject of nutrition.

2. They seemed to get a very sound knowledge of diet in health as well as in disease.

3. The instructor herself found the class much easier to handle and felt at no time the usual sensation in teaching

nutrition (at least the theoretical part of nutrition) of "dragging the class along."

4. The course thus planned, although seeming to obtain the maximum of result, required only a minimum of effort and expense.

5. It was felt that any hospital, regardless of its size, could give this course if it possessed the one indispensable thing,—a dietitian who was familiar with teaching.

EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIC FOR A URINALYSIS¹

BY HAZEL CORBIN, R.N.

DOING a urinalysis in the home of a patient as part of a pre-natal visit, is becoming common practice. The following is an outline of the equipment and technic developed by a staff of maternity nurses.

	Cost
a. Aluminum kitchen cup.....	\$0.15
b. Aluminum funnel.....	.10
c. Filter paper.....	.05
d. Litmus15
e. Urinometer complete.....	.50
f. Test tube and brush.....	.08
g. Test tube holder.....	.15
h. Sterno—label removed.....	.08
i. Matches	
j. Acetic Acid 2% (in dropper bottle)...	.20

This equipment, excepting the funnel and sterno, packs neatly into the cup, takes up small space in a nurse's bag, and is of light weight.

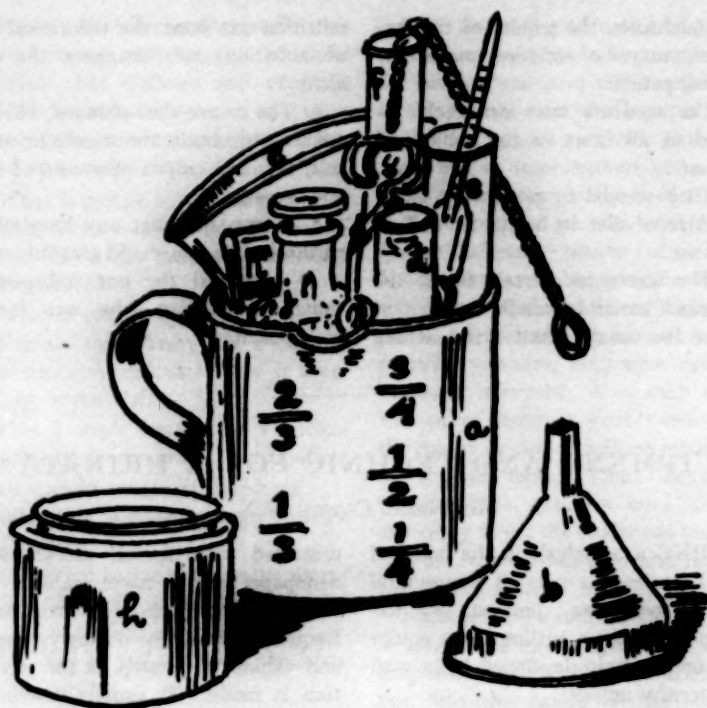
Unpack the equipment and arrange it, convenient for use, on a table or chair

protected with several thicknesses of newspaper and a paper napkin. Tell the mother the reason for regular and frequent urinalysis during pregnancy and explain each step as the examination is made. It usually convinces a mother of the necessity of urinalysis if you explain "that during the first nine months of life the baby is dependent upon the mother's blood for nourishment, that one function of the kidneys is to keep the mother's blood clean, and that one way we can tell whether the kidneys are doing their work properly and keeping the blood, incidentally the source of the baby's food, clean is to examine the urine."

Give the patient the cup, covered with a folded paper napkin, and instruct her to cleanse the vulva and void urine into the cup. While the patient is getting the specimen, make a small newspaper cornucopia for waste.

Reaction.—Drop a small square of neutral litmus paper into the cup (It

¹ Written in response to many inquiries received after the publication of articles in the April Journal by Miss Corbin and Miss Zabriskie.



is well to cut litmus into squares when packing the bag) and note the reaction. If the color of litmus is unchanged, the urine is neutral; if the color is red, it is acid; if the color is blue, it is alkaline.

Specific Gravity.—Place urinometer glass on a level spot. Place the urinometer in the glass and pour in urine until the urinometer floats; spin, so that it is free from contact with the sides of the glass, then read the figure on the scale opposite the top level of the urine. This should be between 1012 and 1020, and measures the density of urine as compared with water. Any variation from this should be reported to the doctor.

Appearance.—If the urine is not clear, line the funnel with two ply of filter paper and place in test tube, then pour carefully into the filter paper enough urine to fill the test tube two-thirds.

Albumen.—From urinometer glass, fill the test tube about two-thirds full of urine. If the reaction was other than acid, add about five drops of 2% acetic acid, or enough to acidify. Boil the top portion of the tube over a sterno flame, add a few more drops of acetic acid, then examine the tube against a dark background for a cloud in the top portion compared with the portion just below it. If it is absolutely clear, record as negative. If a cloud shows, record

as positive, and report that fact to the doctor or the hospital at once.

Do not miss this opportunity for teaching the proper disposal of waste urine and the careful cleansing of utensils before returning them to the bag.

This simple procedure, while not a complete urinalysis in any sense, is considered adequate unless the findings

show some departure from normal which would indicate the need for a complete urinalysis by a physician or a laboratory technician.

This procedure is so simple that patients living in isolated districts have been taught to do it themselves and report their findings to the doctor or nurse by mail or telephone.

LOUIS PASTEUR¹

BY FLORENCE C. THORN, R.N.

THIS year the world is paying tribute to Louis Pasteur, it being the centennial of his birth. Therefore it seems fitting that we should manifest at this time appreciation of this great chemist and noble man.

Louis Pasteur was born in France, December 27, 1822. He was a shy boy, apparently with average mental capacity. At sixteen he was sent to school in Paris, but homesickness soon forced him to return to his native province, where he attended the Preparatory School for four years.

At the age of twenty Pasteur again ventured to Paris, where he entered the Normal. He had inherited from his father a passion for practical facts, and from his gracious mother, an active imagination. His courage and will were the legacy of his great-grandfather, who bought his freedom from serfdom. With such an inheritance, and the best training then available, Pasteur was destined to accomplish great things.

After graduation Pasteur continued as an assistant in the Normal, where he

had the patronage of Dumas, the eminent French chemist. Here he discovered in Chrysollography the right-handed and left-handed Tartaric Acid.

At thirty-two Pasteur was made Dean of Science at the University of Lille, a rich industrial center. He ever had the practical interests of mankind nearest his heart, so he turned his attention to finding the cause and prevention of fermentation in wines, beers, and vinegars. This fermentation was causing great loss to the manufacturers, horticulturists, and farmers. After extensive study he gave to the world certain facts: (a) that fermentation is a process of bacteria (prior to this people believed the theory of spontaneous generation); (b) the process of pasteurization; (c) the characteristics of aerobic and anaerobic bacteria; (d) the formula for making pure yeast. These discoveries not only made France the foremost country in the manufacturing of wine, but also advanced science.

He was next asked to study the diseases common to silk worms; plagues which had nearly ruined the silk industries in southern France. While

¹ Read at the celebration of Pasteur's Centenary in Ohio State University.

working on this problem, Pasteur was stricken with paralysis,—fortunately it was on the left side only. Determination to complete his unfinished work helped him to combat this affliction, and he returned to his laboratories. Pasteur rendered his greatest service to mankind after an illness which to many would have meant a life of idleness. He would not be content to rest. After four years of further study, he described the causes and cure of two specific diseases from which silk worms had been dying.

He next turned his attention to cholera, a disease prevalent among chickens. As a result of these experiments he isolated the cholera germ and made a vaccine from the virus. This was most effective in eradicating cholera, and it gave to the world a method of making a vaccine from a virus. He next isolated the germ causing erysipelas among swine and developed a cure. He also isolated the anthrax germ and prepared a vaccine which would control this dread disease. However, people were not ready to accept his word, and a crucial test was performed. Pasteur gave two inoculations of his protective vaccine to twenty-five sheep. Two weeks after the last inoculation the twenty-five vaccinated sheep and twenty-five unvaccinated sheep were inoculated with anthrax germs. Five days after this inoculation the twenty-five unvaccinated sheep were all dead, and the twenty-five vaccinated sheep were living and well, except one. A post-mortem examination showed that this one died from another cause. Thus people were convinced, and countless

lives among human beings and animals have since been saved.

Perhaps his greatest achievement was the treatment of rabies. Prior to his discoveries regarding this disease, death resulted in every case of hydrophobia. While the treatment was still in the experimental stage, a small boy was brought to him badly lacerated by the bites of a mad dog. Realizing that the child was doomed to die, Pasteur inoculated him with the new vaccine. After several days of anxious waiting the child recovered, and so it was conclusively proven that rabies could be prevented. This first patient is now janitor of the Pasteur Institute in Paris.

Pasteur died in September, 1895. Unlike many great men, he lived to see his work valued. Every possible scientific honor of real worth was conferred upon him. He was voted a member of every important academy and society. The French government gave him an annuity of 12,000 francs. He lived to see the Pasteur Institute built by contributions which came from widely separated parts of the world; kings and emperors, as well as the poor, contributed. He, however, was always ready to give credit to his parents, teachers, and assistants, who, he said, helped him in his achievements.

In this great era of preventive medicine let us recall the one who opened the way for his successors; upon Pasteur's contributions is based the work of Lister and other great scientists. While we do homage to the discoverer, let us also remember the man whose example we would do well to follow.

EDITORIALS

BELLEVUE'S SEMI-CENTENNIAL

NO panorama of the dramatic war days was more soul stirring than the beautiful army of peace symbolized by rank on rank of nurses in Carnegie Hall on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Bellevue Training School for Nurses, the first school established on the Nightingale plan in a general hospital in this country. The auditorium was completely filled with nurses. Like a great garden, the many shaped caps appearing like flowers on their stalks, the vista spread out before one. In the center were Bellevue's own graduates, snowy haired many of them, and with countenances that bear the marks of years of honorable service. Clustered about this center were groups of students representing some fifty of New York's registered schools and beyond all these, in well known street uniforms from which one caught the flash of scarlet lined capes, the gray of visiting nurses, or the sturdy blue of the Army and Navy, were the representatives of all the government nursing services and local and state public health nursing organizations. There too, were cap and gowned students from Teachers College, postgraduate students preparing for further service and above them all hung from the boxes the blue and gold banners bearing the names of the schools and other participating organizations. There under one roof, symbolic of world wide service, was gathered a potentially international army of peace.

On the flag decked stage, beneath the banners "1873—Bellevue—1923," the great and imposing group of faculty and students formed a gracious background

for the speakers of the evening, distinguished guests, and Bellevue's Board of Women Managers, notable successors of that Board which, organized through the genius of Louisa Lee Schuyler, first made the school possible. This Board has been a veritable bulwark to the school all through the years and it is a pleasure to voice appreciation of the contribution these so-called lay workers have made to our profession. Under the leadership of Mrs. William Church Osborne, President of the Board, was conceived and skillfully executed the plan to celebrate a half century of nursing, rather than Bellevue's particular achievements, which culminated so beautifully on the evening of May eighth.

Miss Goodrich expressed the true significance of the impressive gathering and the constructive force which it represented in her address, *The Soul of America*, when she said, "Only through the use of knowledge for humanity's sake will the soul of America be revealed." Quoting Benjamin Kidd, Miss Goodrich began and ended with:

When the mind of the West comes to grasp in all its far reaching application the fact that the science of power in the social integration is the science of directing the collective will over long stretches of time to definite ends through the emotion of the ideal, it will be the first step to a new order of civilization.

In her greeting to the gathered throng, in the name of the Alumnae, Lucy Minnigerode, Bellevue '98, while appreciating the achievements of the past, stressed the importance of our next step, that of solving the problem of providing adequate nursing service for people of moderate means.

Jane A. Delano, one of the most brilliant stars in Bellevue's crown of distinguished alumnae, was beautifully memorialized by Surgeon General Ireland who said,

I could do no less than accept the invitation to participate in this celebration in order that I might pay tribute to my friend and her work, for it is possible for me to state my belief that no soldiers in any war were ever so well nursed as were our men in the Great War.

Every observer, and Carnegie Hall was packed to the topmost gallery, came away with an indelible mental picture of one of the greatest armies of peace, and in their hands they carried the beautiful little blue clad souvenir history of our first School which was prepared by Mrs. Linzee Blagden, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Board. And so mind and heart were filled with veneration for the achievements of fifty years of nursing, achievements upon which soaring aspirations for the future may be safely built, and we were reminded to say with full hearts,

Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget, lest we forget.

MISS GOODRICH GOES TO YALE

THERE can be no surprise that Annie W. Goodrich is to be Dean of the new School of Nursing at Yale. Indeed, there is a certain inevitability about the appointment. Had she had this goal in mind, Miss Goodrich could hardly have prepared more soundly for the new task. Long years of administration in various schools, inspection of the schools of New York State, direction of a great visiting nurse service, and many years of college teaching, combine to make her, *par excellence*, the

person for that high place. Her development of the Army School of Nursing is proof, if proof were required, of her peculiar fitness to develop a piece of work that is frankly experimental and as demanding originality of thought.

The task will be a congenial one for the aims of the new school are synonymous with her own aims in nursing education, the preparation of nurses who will see nursing as a community service, and their contribution to community health as a fundamental social service of international importance.

Miss Goodrich will be received into a cordial atmosphere. The historic Connecticut School for Nurses, like Bellevue, now rounding out its half century of service, and the Visiting Nurse Association of New Haven will accept her as their own. Aiming at conclusive studies in both the length and the content of the courses necessary to prepare nurses for all phases of nursing and health work, the school will be well placed on the campus of one of our most famous universities. She will work in coöperation with a brilliant group of men who are in complete sympathy with the plan. It will be recalled that Dr. C. E. A. Winalow, long time friend of nurses, and chairman of the Committee on Nursing and Nursing Education, is dean of the School of Public Health. Dr. Willard C. Rappleye, Superintendent of the New Haven Hospital, is whole heartedly committed to the new plan as might be expected of the man who, in the capacity of Executive Secretary, prepared the highly socialized report of the Committee on the Training of Hospital Executives last year. Dr. Winternitz, Dean of the Medical School, and President Angell are both thoroughly sympathetic

to the new school. Such support is veritably a happy conjunction of the stars in their courses and one that augurs well for the ultimate success of the school which is expected to answer those moot questions: "How long should it take to educate a nurse? Are nurses being over educated? Are they really being fitted for the service expected of them?"

It is a distinguished honor that has come to Miss Goodrich, that of guiding the destiny of the school which will be the first fruits of the recommendations of the Committee on Nursing and Nursing Education. It is an honor that carries great responsibility which will be courageously borne by one who will take with her to the new post the good wishes of a united profession.

THE HELEN HARTLEY CHAIR OF NURSING

IT is not the custom of Teachers College, Columbia University, to name its chairs. In violating a precedent, the College has signally honored Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins, whose endowment has made much of the work of the Department of Nursing and Health possible. The senior professorship in the Department, which Miss Nutting now holds, is henceforth to be known as the Helen Hartley Chair. Mrs. Jenkins' gift has, quite literally, been productive of world wide results, for wherever modern nursing is known, there also are followed the teachings of the Department her gift has been instrumental in developing. It is fitting that the name of this first benefactor of American nursing should be more widely known.

With this announcement comes that of two well earned promotions. After

many years as Assistant Professor of Nursing, Isabel M. Stewart becomes Associate Professor and Lillian M. Hudson becomes Assistant Professor of Nursing. Even as we rejoice with Yale, we grieve over the loss, to Teachers College, of Miss Goodrich. Students who have enrolled for Summer Courses will rejoice to know that her resignation does not take effect until the close of Summer School.

ON TO SWAMPSCOTT

WITH one stirring event following close upon the heels of another in the world of nursing education, it is particularly fortunate that the time of the annual meeting of the National League of Nursing Education is rapidly approaching. Every member of the League, and we believe also many friends of nursing education, will be eager to attend and to take part in the discussions, for it is hoped that members of training school committees and boards of directors will attend in larger numbers than ever before.

The programme which is given on page 790 of this *Journal*, it will be noted, will focus attention particularly on the recommendations of the Committee on Nursing Education and on Pediatrics and Mental Nursing, but there is provision for the presentation and discussion of most of our problems. The social features of the programme are particularly attractive as one evening is to be devoted to a dinner at which Miss Linda Richards and Miss M. E. P. Davis will be guests of honor and another to one of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's famous "Pops" concerts. Plans for the so-called commercial exhibit are going forward apace and this feature is

expected to be truly educational. The splendid New Ocean House at Swampscott will be given over almost entirely to convention purposes during the time of the meetings and no more delightful spot could have been chosen for a national gathering. The stimulation of mind on mind and the tonic air of the North Shore will combine to send those who attend back to their tasks with renewed professional and bodily vigor.

NURSING EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH

IN offering summer courses in Teaching in Schools for Nurses, George Peabody College, of Nashville raises still higher its standard of service to the teachers and the nurses of the South. With Susie A. Watson scheduled to give the special work, the resources of one of the finest teachers colleges in the country to draw upon, and a week of Miss Goodrich as an extra lure, Peabody should prove a veritable Mecca for Southern nurses this summer.

The School of Public Health Nursing, which is sponsoring the special Summer Course, is not new and already has a large summer enrollment. It is significant of its growing importance that, in planning the present drive for funds of the College, \$400,000 was designated as the amount necessary to endow this school, and President Payne is responsible for a statement that the campaign is moving satisfactorily so a firm foundation for the School seems assured. With cordial relations already established with Nashville's growing medical and nursing resources, among which may be included the new three million dollar Vanderbilt Medical School to be erected on a campus adjoining that of Peabody, it is not too much to believe that Pea-

body will become one of our great public health nursing centers. Southern nurses, and indeed nurses everywhere, have it in their power to contribute to this much-to-be-desired project.

THE TRAINING OF ATTENDANTS

THE large tolerance of the letter on page 786 of this issue by Richards L. Bradley will, we hope, stimulate clear thinking on the question of our total obligation to the communities which we are now only partially serving. We tend to limit our contribution to the welfare of society, because we allow ourselves to be bound by the intricacies and complexities of the superficial "How" of our service when we would do well to hold fast to the fundamental "Why" of nursing. We believe the fundamental "Why", which is the need of all those who are already sick, and of those who can be saved from illness by health teaching, can be better answered by an inclusive service than by an exclusive one. In other words, we believe that, by assuming the responsibility for the teaching and the supervision of subsidiary groups, we will enlarge our service and incidentally strengthen our own claim to the respect due, and commonly accorded to, professional workers. The incessant demand for more and more well trained nurses is sufficient proof that the 150,000 untrained persons now caring for the sick in this country, have not displaced graduate nurses. We believe there is no valid reason for supposing that the licensure of those who are worthy of classification in subsidiary groups will have that effect. Nothing is gained by turning our backs and then assuming that what we do not see does not exist. Communities have long

utilized the services of subsidiary groups of workers and not always to the advantage of those served. If the possession of knowledge means anything at all, it should mean a willingness to place that knowledge at the service of others. We have arrived at a stage in our development when our very privileges place an obligation upon us to be more generous in our dealings with the subsidiary groups, more ready to develop comprehensive and coöperative plans for community care, more ready to give supervisory guidance when it is needed. We have come far in our half century of professional life, but we would do well occasionally to compare our achievements with those things which remain to be done and so preserve that balance between pride and humility that is the basis of all rational living and of sound development.

THE OREGON YEAR BOOK AND DIRECTORY

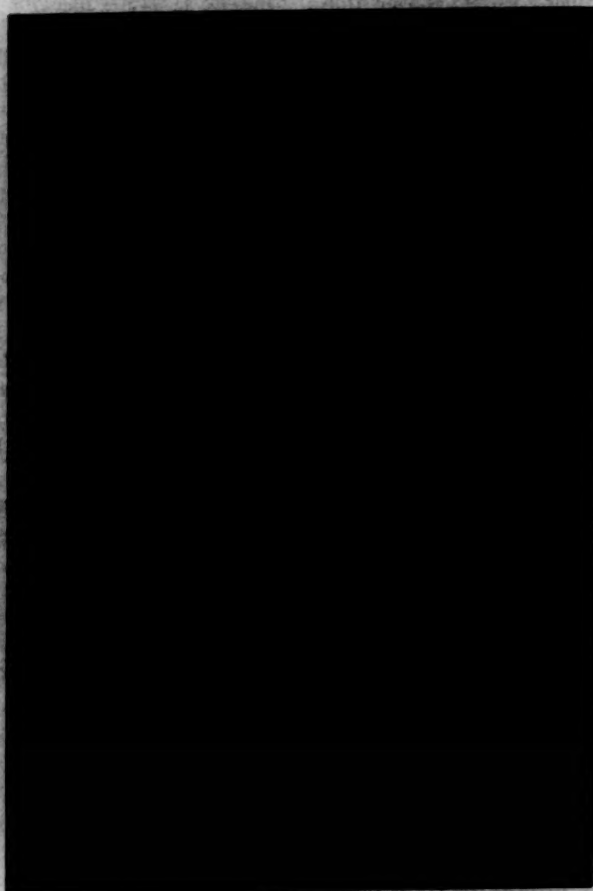
THE Oregon State Nurses' Association is to be congratulated upon the content of its Year Book. The foreword contains a frank statement of the

present status of nursing education and the need of community support of nursing schools. Essential information on all the phases of nursing, such as the requirements for registration in Oregon and the organization of state bureaus and associations is compactly given. Conspicuous space is rightly given to the new State Headquarters at 673 Johnson Street, Portland. Brief sketches of the history and purposes of the three national organizations are included and the *American Journal of Nursing* is accorded generous space. It is characteristic of our energetic friends on the Western Coast that they are thus early in a position to announce a course to be given by Miss Goodrich at Portland in the summer of 1924.

By the inclusion of so much information within the covers of one fifty-page booklet, the Oregon nurses have freed themselves of the burden of much tiresome repetition of basic facts at their meetings. They have made it possible for every Oregon nurse to be reasonably well informed about her profession. Their example is one to be emulated.

"With less strenuous conditions of work, and improved conditions of pay, the intrusion of other interests may cause the spirit of service to burn with a flame less pure than that which inspired the nurses of the latter part of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth century. Let us make no mistake. In so far as the Nursing Profession is animated by the spirit of service it will fulfill its high vocation; if it loses its grasp on this fact, whatever it may gain in material things, even if it gains the whole world, there will be no compensation for losing its soul."—Editorial, *British Journal of Nursing*, March 31, 1923.

WHO'S WHO IN THE NURSING WORLD



XXII. ANNA C. MAXWELL, R.N., M.A.

BIRTHPLACE: Bristol, N. Y. **PARENTAGE:** Scotch-American. **PRELIMINARY EDUCATION:** Home education under supervision of father; later, two years at the Ripley School, Middleport, N. Y. **COLLEGE:** None. Honorary degree from Columbia University. **PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION:** Graduate of Boston City Hospital, Boston. **POSITIONS HELD:** Superintendent of nurses, Montreal General Hospital, Montreal, Canada; Superintendent of nurses, New Eng-

land Hospital, Boston, Mass.; Superintendent Training School, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston; Superintendent Training School, St. Luke's Hospital, New York; Organiser and Director, School of Nursing, Presbyterian Hospital, New York. **OFFICES HELD:** Director, American Nurses' Association. **AUTHOR OF:** Practical Nursing, with Amy E. Pope. **PRESENT ADDRESS:** 41 East 70th Street, New York.

DEPARTMENT OF NURSING EDUCATION

LAURA R. LOGAN, R.N., DEPARTMENT EDITOR

NURSING EDUCATION IN JAPAN

BY ANNA C. JAMME, R.N.

IT was my good fortune to spend a week in Tokyo between boats as the guest of Mrs. St. John, Director of the School of Nursing in connection with St. Luke's Hospital; Mrs. St. John suspended her own work and together, in company with Dr. Tensler, medical director of the hospital, we made several trips to hospitals and saw some interesting municipal welfare work.

Our first visit was to Tokyo Imperial University Hospital, which is connected with the largest medical school in Japan, in one of the four imperial universities of Japan, and was founded in 1882. The buildings stand in a spacious compound which we entered through an old and interesting gate. It is an ancient holding and once belonged to a daimio, the Marquis Mayeda, which accounts for the old gate and beautiful trees which lend dignity to the grounds. The buildings housing the various colleges, as law, medicine, science, engineering, agriculture, and others, are located fairly close together and are architecturally pleasing. There are approximately six thousand students; I was unable to find out the number of medical students. The hospital is built on the pavilion plan with a large connecting corridor, accommodates one thousand patients, and has the usual first, second, and third class distinctions. The patient is accompanied into the hospital by his friends and one or two will stay with him and assist in his nursing, especially his feed-

ing. There is no general kitchen and no food is provided by the hospital for its patients or staff. The patient's friends bring in the food, according to his own selection, take it to the nurse who reheats it in a diet kitchen in which are gas plates with a gas meter attached to each plate into which the nurse drops a coin in order to obtain gas to reheat the food. The nurse does not take the food to the patient, but the friend does and feeds him. The patient is, as a rule, lying on a futon on the floor, or may be sitting cross-legged, if a man, or on her heels if a woman, before a low table from which he takes his food. In the case of patients without money or friends, the hospital sends to a restaurant for the food. The nurses' and attendants' food is also obtained from a restaurant.

In the wards are iron beds with straw mattresses and a thick quilt covering the patient. There were high bedside tables, very untidy and covered with food as is found in the hospitals conducted by Chinese. There was the ever-present urinal and many times a bed-pan under the bed. It was hard to realize that in an institution where science is so strongly emphasized, and where there are eminent bacteriologists and beautiful, large, well equipped laboratories, a condition of this sort should be tolerated. There was a fairly good and large operating amphitheater; too large to permit the greater number of the students to see any part of the operation, and they could only



STUDENT NURSES, ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, TOKYO

get the technic by word of mouth. The service rooms adjoining the theater were small, dark, and extremely untidy.

A school of nursing is attached to this hospital. It has no woman nurse at its head. There is no superintendent of nurses, but a number of head nurses whom we could not distinguish from the others. We were conducted by a young Japanese doctor and obtained our information with considerable difficulty. We could very easily see that the nursing and the training of the nurses played a very small part, for no supervision was apparent. All told there are four hundred nurses in the institution, including graduates and students, and as they all wore white we could not distinguish between them, but as we were leaving we were informed that the graduate has the fuller and higher sleeves

on the shoulder and takes pride in making her sleeves stand up at the shoulder.

The course covers two years. The first year the students are in the class room entirely and study under the doctor's direction; the second year they have all of their practical work in the wards. Following these are two years of service in the hospital which is intended as payment for the first two years of instruction. There are no classrooms for the students, they use those of the medical school. They live in a separate building. They receive no allowance during the first two years; during the third and fourth years they are allowed twenty-two yen (\$11.00) a month, and from this they pay eleven yen (\$5.50) for their food. Aprons are provided during training and caps, made of cotton, very small and round with

wide frills and worn far back on the head. As the hair is elaborately done up in Japanese fashion the caps are often quite grotesque.

Our next visit was to Keio University. After the usual ceremony incident to our proper introduction we finally put on our shoe covers, which we were asked to do in every hospital, and started on our round. Here we found very different conditions from those at the Imperial University and an interesting woman executive at the head of the nursing department, Susuoki San, graduate of the Red Cross Hospital, Tokyo. On inquiry we found there were three hundred and seventy patients and four hundred nurses, which proportion rather astonished us until we learned that there was a daily average of eight hundred patients in the out-patient department where many nurses were on duty. We were fortunate to have our own interpreter with us, as the guide could not speak English; the superintendent of nurses we did not meet until we finished the hospital round and she also could not speak English.

The hospital is modern, having been built in 1919; it is pavilion plan with large, well lighted and ventilated wards and a number of private rooms. It was clean and had the appearance of being well conducted with considerable attention given to detail. I noticed the good equipment of the dressing carriages, and the number of brass basins, curved and round, and brass pails for receiving soiled dressings, all of which were highly polished. In the third class wards were wooden beds with deep drawers built underneath for keeping the clothing. The patient's head was toward the center of the ward, and feet toward the win-

dows; at the head was an extension on the bed which served as a table and on which were toilet articles and the ever present tea pot and cup. In this hospital there is a large and well appointed general kitchen where all the food is prepared and sent up to the wards in small carriers, one compartment above the other, which can be carried by one person. The food is reheated in the diet kitchens. I saw the serving of the noon-day meal from the ward kitchens. It goes out on small square lacquer trays and consisted of steaming hot soup in covered bowls, rice, raw fish, baked beans, pickle, tea, all well covered and the hot things very hot. This diet is varied and meat is occasionally introduced. No butter is used and rice takes the place of bread. The trays looked attractive, the dishes pretty and clean. The nurses appeared very well; their uniform was clean; the cap was large and covered the entire head. They wear the regulation Japanese Red Cross cap. There were many nurses, but all appeared busy, interested, and they were very courteous when we stopped them to see their work or to ask questions. The out-patient department is a teeming place with room after room opening off a wide corridor and a large waiting room. Judging from the official atmosphere, the offices and record rooms, it is run with the statistical efficiency in which the Japanese take joy. It certainly affords a wonderful clinical experience for the medical student, and for the student nurse if she is properly directed.

It took some amount of persuasion to have our guide conduct us to the superintendent of nurses whom we met in a bright, sunny office together with her assistant. We were cordially received

and conducted to the new nurses' home, which was just being occupied. It is a cement building, built on the Japanese plan, tatami on the room floors and sliding doors constructed with small squares of rice paper opening into the halls and many sliding glass windows opening on the outside. It gave the appearance of cheerfulness and sunniness which is most grateful in Japan in winter, as buildings are not heated. Aside from bright cushions on which the nurses sit, the rooms were completely devoid of furniture. Here and there was an artistic picture, or a few flowers in a vase and a "hebachì," a large porcelain bowl containing heated charcoal. We saw several night nurses sleeping on their "futons" which consist of two or more light but thick quilts which protect them from the floor and also cover them. When not in use these are neatly folded and put away on shelves hidden behind the sliding walls. In their reception room there was likewise absence of furniture; here we saw a large portrait of Miss Nightingale. The nurses' home is beautiful as a Japanese residence and the nurses seem very happy in having it. We could only smile and bow deeply to each other in acknowledgment of their cordial reception. How much I wished I could speak Japanese and respond to their smiling reception.

The course here is likewise two years; the first year is devoted entirely to instruction which is given in lecture form and notes taken; the second year is practical work. The third year is spent in hospital service. The students receive thirty yen (\$15.00) a month in the third year and pay nine yen (\$4.50) for their board. They appear to be a fine type of Japanese womanhood, intelligent and

capable. I regretted exceedingly that I could not speak with the superintendent directly or her assistant, as they both appeared so capable and equal to the task of that great school. I know they had much to tell us concerning it and we regretted that we had to go away without learning it all.

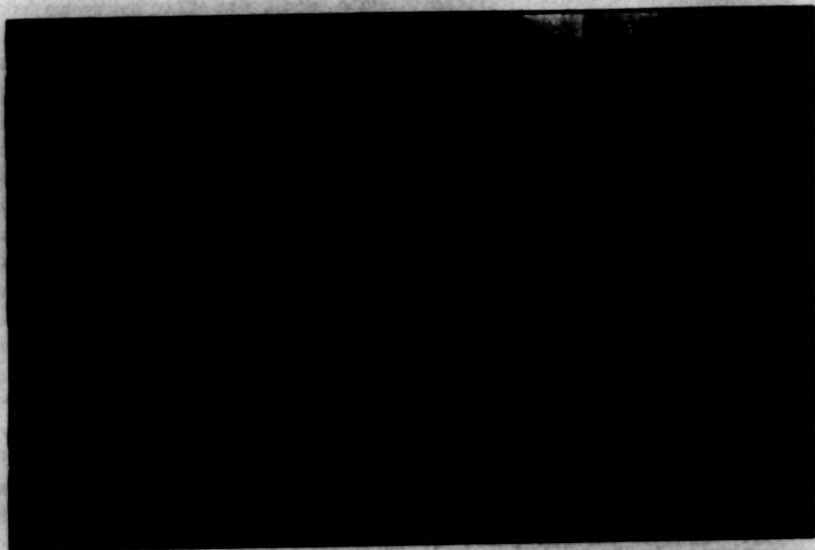
The Red Cross Hospital at Tokyo is Japan's pride amongst hospitals. It is located in large and beautiful grounds, highly cultivated in Japanese fashion; the day I was there it was snowing and the trees and shrubs were covered, making a beautiful picture. A letter of introduction from Dr. Tessler to the director brought in the course of time an office attaché, fresh live charcoal for the hebachì, hot tea, and finally Mrs. Hagewara and her assistant Tabuchi San. Mrs. Hagewara is director of nurses, a woman of strong personality, dignified and gracious manner. In the third volume of the History of Nursing Mrs. Hagewara has given an interesting description of nursing in Japan. She was present at a meeting of the International Council of Nurses in London, and is greatly interested in our international relations. We were taken over the hospital by her assistant who spoke English. It is a beautiful hospital, constructed on pavilion plan and every building, including the nurses' home, connects with the central corridor. As the hospital covers a large area of ground, the buildings are fairly far apart and the covered corridors enable one to pass under cover from one building to the other. It is wonderfully clean and orderly and everything that can be polished is polished. It accommodates three hundred patients, has four hundred nurses, of which three hundred are students. The number of

students appears large, but at least one-third are first year students who do not go to the wards. We saw a large class assembled in a class room prepared for a medical lecture. The schedule of hours of duty at both Keio and the Red Cross showed three shifts of eight hours each and no broken hours. The first year students are in class or study for about eight hours a day during the first year. They are taught nursing procedure in the ward, there is no demonstration room, but we could see evidence of good teaching in general nursing technique from the making of beds to the operating room. The latter was very fine, both as to structure and equipment, which did not apply only to the operating rooms proper, but to the adjoining service rooms. In the wards I noticed particularly the charts, which were neatly done, and voluminous records kept by physicians. On every bedside table was a glass bottle covered with a glass and containing a gargle composed of boric and boiled water. There were no uncovered urinals or bed-pans in evidence, but a well kept service room was seen. The tuberculosis ward was entirely of glass and we were not allowed to enter. The windows and glass partitions slide and can be opened at will. The beds were separated by small white screens. All utensils, as basins and receptacles, instead of being of white enamel, as we are accustomed to see, were of brass and highly polished. The maternity department does not differ from the other departments except that there is a delivery room, and babies are kept with the mothers. There is a large out-patient department with a daily attendance of six hundred patients where student nurses were on duty.

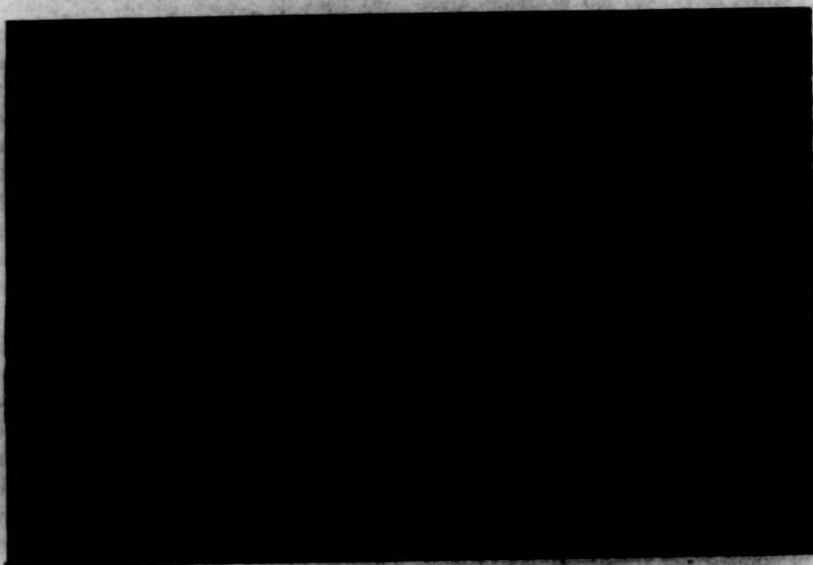
The nurses' home is of the Japanese type; there are also a series of reception rooms furnished in western style which can be opened one into the other. There is also one room kept solely for the Princess when she makes her visit as patroness of the hospital. We were elaborately entertained again with hot tea and cakes, and regretted that time pressed and we were obliged to hurry from our gracious hostess to another appointment.

These three schools form types of what may usually be found in the Japanese hospital. The Red Cross at Tokyo is the best type and this school is producing some very good nurses who are going to the hospitals throughout Japan and are also doing private nursing. There are several Red Cross hospitals in Japan supported by the Red Cross Society. The students, head nurses, and graduates are listed as Red Cross nurses, and although their graduates are free to select their own career they must be prepared to respond to the call of the government at any time during these fifteen years. Aside from the Red Cross, there is no inter-relation of schools or standards of teaching. Each hospital conducts its own course in its own way, but no doubt the methods as instituted at the Red Cross in Tokyo will more or less carry into the other schools of the country by their students.

St. Luke's School of Nursing is the only school in Japan which has the foreign nurse or a woman at the head, the Japanese schools are all directed by doctors, and the doctors give all the instruction. There is no association of Japanese nurses, but there is surely good leadership to be found which only needs



STUDENT NURSES AT STUDY, ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, TOKYO



STUDENT NURSES IN SITTING ROOM, ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, TOKYO

direction. There are not enough foreign nurses to organize an association as was done in China and to show the way. The women of Japan have been too long subjugated to take up leadership themselves and no doubt this would be very greatly opposed by physicians. Woman's status in Japan will have to be changed before an association of Japanese nurses will come into being.

Medical social work is taking a strong hold, although in some form it has existed for centuries as a part of the Buddhist idea; it is, however, becoming more scientific and of preventive character. Economic conditions which are linked up with public health, such as employment, housing, cost of living, etc., are receiving consideration, and some good work is being done. This is leading to an awakening as to sanitation, the health of individuals, child welfare, vital statistics, tuberculosis, all of which point to the need of a good public health system and the training of public health workers. The handwriting is on the wall and Japan sees

it; she is reaching out for light and help and when she starts she will no doubt do it well. She has already reached out to Columbia University and has now Dr. Charles A. Beard, who is in Tokyo on invitation of Mayor Goto, making a survey of the city, its economic facilities and resources. Mrs. Go, a Japanese woman, and graduate of Vassar College, has prepared a pamphlet on social service in Japan which was presented to the Prince of Wales on his recent visit, a copy of which I had the privilege of reading. Mr. Myeda, the assistant Mayor of Tokyo, is developing such welfare work as children's playgrounds, day nurseries, employment bureaus, free lunch rooms. I had the pleasure of a morning round with Mr. Myeda and I thought I could see the coming of the public health nurse in Japan. The field is there and the time is ripe and the Japanese nurses must awaken to it, but first they will have to be led, and it very much depends upon the nurses of America as to how they may be led.

Requests for information on the following subjects pour into the office of the National League of Nursing Education at 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City. Will those in possession of such information kindly cooperate by forwarding it to Effie J. Taylor, Headquarters Secretary?

1. Post-graduate courses in School of Nursing; Administration, Public Health Organizations and Laboratories. Directors of such courses are urged to supply complete information.
2. Nursing Pageants or Plays, and Nursing Films. Where presented, by whom, and where published or available?
3. Names and addresses of hospitals and organizations where the part-time services of nurses who wish to take advantage of part-time class work in adjacent colleges or universities could be utilized.
4. Names and addresses of nurses who would like to work in foreign fields.

DEPARTMENT OF RED CROSS NURSING

CLARA D. NOYES, R.N., DEPARTMENT EDITOR
Director, Nursing Service, American Red Cross

VALUABLE INFORMATION FOR NURSES CONCERNING SERVICE WITH ARMY OR NAVY

IN the April number of the *American Journal of Nursing*, the specific needs of the various Governmental Departments were presented. It was felt that further information with regard to service with the Army and Navy was indicated, particularly in relation to salaries and general conditions. We are, therefore, presenting an extract from a very comprehensive special circular which has just been issued by the Navy for the information of nurses considering that Service. The privileges and allowances stated below, together with the rate of pay are authorized by Congress and can only be changed by Act of Congress.

1. An opportunity to serve her country.
2. An opportunity to maintain the highest professional standards in this branch of Government Service.
3. Diversity of duty at stations (approximately 42) in the United States; in the tropics, and in insular possessions.
4. A reasonably short working day. Ordinarily, the duration of a hospital "day's duty" is eight hours, which is based on the recognition of physical necessity for recreation and allows sufficient time for the nurse who is studious to enlarge her professional knowledge.
5. A recognized professional standing, approximately that of an officer.
6. Unusually comfortable home conditions; subsistence, including service, which represents a large per diem outlay to the Government.
7. Laundering of uniforms.
8. Leave with pay for one month a year, which can be accumulated to 120 days. An allowance for subsistence of 60 cents a day during a period of leave.
9. An additional leave, called "Sick Leave" of one month a year for illness or injury in line of duty.

10. Government transportation when en route from home to first station of duty and when transferred from station to station, which means first class accommodations, lower berth in Pullman car, or chair car for day travel, and reimbursement for incidental expenses such as meals and tips.

11. Packing, crating, and transportation of 5,000 pounds of household effects, subject to certain conditions.

12. Medical attendance, hospital care and treatment when ill, during which time the pay continues.

13. The present rate of pay authorized by Congress is as follows:

\$840 a year for the first three years of service;

\$1080 a year for the second three years of service;

\$1380 a year for the third three years of service;

\$1560 a year from the beginning of the tenth year of service.

Former service in the Navy Nurse Corps, and service in the Army Nurse Corps are accredited toward longevity pay. Reserve nurses when on active duty receive the same pay and allowances as nurses.

14. Disability compensation for illness or injury in line of duty. In the event of death from illness or injury in line of duty, a gratuity equal to six months' pay of the nurse is paid to a dependent relative.

It is accepted that the monetary return during the initial period of service is not as great as it should be for the particularly qualified women who become successful nurses in the Navy, but thoughtful women who have carefully considered the matter without prejudice, have stated that the distribution of all necessary expenses which is one of the privileges of the Government service, together with the exceptionally comfortable home conditions, makes the remuneration average more than the money earned in private practice, especially when the expenses incident to private practice are considered.

The Army offers practically the same

inducements to the nurse as the Navy has set forth in the above statement. The differences are as follows:

1. Instead of recognized professional standing, the nurse in the Army has relative rank.

2. The Army does not grant the provision contained in paragraph 14.

3. The character of stations in the Army differs somewhat from those of the Navy.

BAY SHORE TO REMAIN OPEN FOR SEVERAL MONTHS

There will be widespread rejoicing among the nurses to know that Bay Shore is not to close at the present time. Following the decision of National Headquarters to lay aside this activity, the New York County Chapter took up the matter, and arranged to continue the work upon the basis already familiar to the nurses throughout the country. Mabel Fletcher, so widely and so favorably known through her beautiful service in behalf of the sick and disabled nurses, will remain in charge, and the life of the home continue without a break.

THE PRESENT SITUATION IN GREECE

American nurses cannot but be interested in the very strong and vital work which the Red Cross Nursing Service is still doing in Greece with the refugee situation. There are at present twelve nurses with the Red Cross Commission, and their accomplishments constitute a page of American Red Cross Nursing History of which we may all be proud.

Mrs. Charlotte M. Heilman continues as Director of the Service, with Christine Nuno as her Assistant. It is now the plan of the American Red Cross to withdraw from Greece on July first,

feeling that the acute stage of the emergency will then be passed, and the time have arrived for the development of a permanent Governmental plan for the handling of this serious problem, which is too heavy to be borne for any great length of time by a private organization, such as the Red Cross. In this connection Mrs. Heilman writes as follows:

In fact next winter is going to be worse than this, I am afraid, because people will have grown tired of the refugees, and whatever they have now will be worn out before that time. There is practically no work, and the labor unions will not permit the refugees to work for fear of reducing the prices which are now quite insufficient for decent living. You say that literally tons of material have been sent from America. That is true, but imagine what it takes to clothe 500,000 people who represent the indigent group of refugees, and many of whom were in rags without a change of clothing to put on. We shall be glad to have the layettes.

The service of the nurses has been changed from actual nursing to the work of sanitation. They are practically Sanitary Inspectors for the American Red Cross Commission, which has developed a coöperative plan with the Greek Government and other agencies for the handling of the situation.

The American Red Cross nurses have been transferred from the Near East Relief to the American Woman's Hospital, which has charge of a large part of the hospital work in connection with the refugee problem, while a large number are still with the Near East Relief working with the orphans who are the special charge of this organization.

COLORFUL ACCOUNT FROM CONSTAN- TINOPLE

Elizabeth Marshall, who is directing the public health course for the students

of the School of Nursing connected with the American Hospital at Constantinople, gives the following account of the experience of one of her nurses:

The clinic doctor referred the case of a sick child to the nurse for a hot bath of fifteen minutes, followed by a dose of aspirin in warm tea. When the nurse arrived at the home she found the baby wrapped in several heavy, clumsy blankets, hugged close in the young mother's arms, while six other interested or curious relatives helped a gas mangle to consume the air so precious to the child. No persuasion could drive the superfluous onlookers from the room; they must be in for a killing, for who had ever heard of giving a sick baby a bath for fifteen minutes?

After all preparations were complete, the nurse put Lova into a tub of warm water and attempted to proceed with frictional treatment. The warmth and gentleness quieted the child at once, but not the relatives. One screamed, "Take her out, she is dying," which was a match to kindling. The mother threw herself on the floor, tearing her dress, pulling her hair, and crying, "She is dead, she is dead." Some one called the father, who took one glance and hurried off. Others pulled at the child, at the nurse, at the tub. Pandemonium. Being forced by circumstances, the nurse shortened the bath from fifteen minutes to two, wrapped the child in warm blankets, laid her on the bed, prepared the medicine and gave it to Lova, although mad panic still filled the room.

Now the father returned, bringing the doctor, the third to see the baby that day. His presence quieted the family enough so that the baby went to sleep, and he soon after departed, leaving a prescription to be filled. The nurse gave her instruction for the care during the day and night and said she would return the next day if they wanted her. Of course they wanted her, but they did not want the bath. Very well, she would return without the bath.

Early next morning the father appeared at the clinic with the request that the nurse should return, because the baby was worse. As soon as possible the nurse went to the home to find that a fourth doctor had been

in, left new medicine for the baby, and the order for another bath if the temperature were still high. The nurse's wish was more influential. Today she was able to empty the house of all but the mother, the grandmother, and one aunt. She was able to give the bath for nearly ten minutes, and again the baby slept. The end was gained. Now the child is well and the nurse's visits in the neighborhood are the event of the week. Her work is gold.

NOTES

Miss Noyes has just returned from a ten-day trip to the Southern Division where she spoke at the joint convention of the South Carolina State Nurses' Association and the State Medical Society, which was held in Charleston, April 17-19. From Charleston she went to Atlanta, spending several days at Division Headquarters reviewing the work of the Nursing Service and addressing various audiences.

Miss Noyes was recently guest of honor at a dinner held in Washington, D. C., by the executive women of all the Governmental Departments, the Navy acting as hostess. She spoke upon the relationship of the American Red Cross Nursing Service to that of the Navy, and outlined the standards governing the Nursing Service of the Red Cross.

Elizabeth G. Fox will sail for London, England, on the *S.S. Homeric*, June 16, to give a course of ten lectures at the International School of Public Health Nursing, conducted by the League of Red Cross Societies. Following the completion of her work in London, she will go to Paris, the Headquarters of the League, for conference with Miss Olmsted upon problems calling for immediate attention. She will be away from Headquarters about six weeks.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING

A. M. CARR, R.N., DEPARTMENT EDITOR
National Organization for Public Health Nursing

THE COMMUNITY HEALTH ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON

BY LAURA A. DRAPER

A nurse, a weary mother, and a sturdy four-year-old, compose the poster with which the Community Health Association of Boston is picturing its purpose to its public. Beneath the group is a sentence which puts the message into words: "She keeps me well, mama; she'll help you, too."

Fundamental as this aim of raising the standard of family health is to all health organizations, it is peculiarly—perhaps one might better say doubly—so to the Community Health Association. For that Association began last October to combine the work of the Instructive District Nursing and Baby Hygiene Associations; the former established 37 years ago to give nursing care and instruction to the "sick poor"; the latter 14 years ago "to encourage breast feeding, to provide pure milk properly modified for babies who cannot be nursed, to furnish mothers advice and training in hygiene and the care of babies, and to assist in improving the general milk supply."

Each had changed in certain directions since its beginning; the Baby Hygiene Association had some time ago ceased to provide milk, and had placed more and more emphasis upon the teaching of proper diet and health habits to the pre-school child as well as to the baby; the Instructive District Nursing Association had become a democratic organization, ministering not to the "sick poor" alone, but to whoever needed

services, whether for care in sickness or for advice as to its prevention. Each, however, as its work developed, moved more definitely toward the same goal,—health for the individual, health for the family, and hence health for the community.

The work of both Associations had become well known, the demand for their services had increased steadily with the years. It is hoped now to prove that as one body they will increase their effectiveness, gain power, become a more vital force for the health of the city.

The amalgamation gives to the Association 34 branch stations; a staff of 155 nurses, exclusive of the 50 students of the School of Public Health Nursing, who are in the field part of the year; and 12 distinct health services. These are:

1. Bedside nursing and health teaching.
2. Pre-natal care.
3. Attendance at confinement.
4. Postpartum care.
5. Well baby care.
6. Pre-school care.
7. Orthopedic. (This includes after-care of poliomyelitis, and posture work.)
8. Nutrition.
9. Mental hygiene. (This includes "Habit Clinics" conducted by Dr. D. A. Thom, for the purpose of teaching good mental habits to young children.)
10. Care of communicable diseases, with the exception of smallpox, scarlet fever, and diphtheria.
11. Occupational therapy.

12. Dental care.

Just how to use all this material to the best possible advantage is the problem that is necessitating earnest thought and planning on the part of the Board of Managers and other members of the standing committees.

The guiding policy of the Association—the star by which to shape its course—has already been framed by the Board as follows:

Each nurse shall perform as many types of nursing service in a home as are practical without impairing the efficiency of the work. Experts on special subjects are necessary and shall be employed to carry out this policy.

The arrangement of work thus suggested will immediately be put into effect in the North End, a congested Italian district, and will gradually be assumed throughout the city.

A long stride in the direction of closer organization and therefore of greater efficiency was taken when the nurses of the two ex-associations went into the same uniform last month; it is impossible to call workers dressed like oneself "they" instead of "we," impossible not to gain a feeling of working shoulder to shoulder.

The Districting Committee is making a thorough-going effort to increase the nurse's effectiveness by decreasing the amount of ground she must cover,—literally speaking. It has recommended certain changes in the boundaries of the present districts, the establishment in each district of an administrative center, and a certain number of sub-stations. It is expected that if the nurse reports directly to the sub-station near the streets in which she works, she will save time and strength, and gain in usefulness.

The Committee on Staff Representation is working on a plan which will not only give every nurse a voice in the conduct of the Association, but will encourage the less aggressive to use such opportunity.

It has been a strenuous winter for the Community Health Association; strenuous with the internal strain of reorganization and the external difficulties of a hard New England winter and much sickness, but it has been none the less inspiring.

Health and social agencies of the state and city have been most generous in cooperation; the members of the Association have been alert with enthusiasm, and best of all has been the constant sense that in the amalgamation something well worth doing is being done.

FIGHTING TUBERCULOSIS IN WEST VIRGINIA

By a VETERANS' BUREAU NURSE

JOHN JONES, a far advanced case of tuberculosis, lived in an isolated county of West Virginia, and that I might reach his home by the shortest route from my official station I had to leave on the train at 6 a. m. At the completion of the train trip, I had to travel forty-five miles by auto over roads which were in good condition. On reaching the town I learned that my patient was staying at his father-in-law's and started for that point in a Ford which I was assured could get over the roads. We drove for about seven miles, up the side of the mountain and down, and occasionally followed the creek bed, which is the custom in this locality, this bed being still designated as the road. There was no point where

two Fords could have passed without much backing and skillful maneuvering. We were fortunate in encountering only one Ford and a sled, the latter a vehicle peculiar to these mountain sections. The road and creek bed became so tortuous and rocky that I had to abandon my Ford and complete the journey on foot. After walking about half a mile, I reached my objective.

The house was unpainted, uncarpeted, unswept, unscrubbed, and unsanitary in every way. My patient was in bed and was quite the most cheerful person I had talked to for some days. He had received previous instructions regarding sanitation, personal hygiene, rest, food, and fresh air, but his wife and mother-in-law were falling far short of carrying out the instructions he had passed on to them.

After my patient's return from the hospital he married. Two weeks after their marriage, his wife had a pulmonary hemorrhage and by the time she was able to be up, her husband was in bed with a hemorrhage.

I spent two hours trying to persuade my patient to return to a hospital, but his answer was always the same,—he would be well soon and able to go to his own cabin; anyway, if he didn't get well he would die there in the mountains among his own people. His optimism, typical of the tuberculosis patient, plus

his intense love of home, was certainly a baffling combination to meet.

Here in this home I gave an impromptu class in home nursing, hygiene, and dietetics to the wife and the mother. I gave them literature on tuberculosis, emphasizing the essential points, urging that the room occupied by my patient and his wife be screened, for the flies were numerous, and in the household were ten persons. My patient was supplied with a sputum outfit and his wife was also instructed in the use of an outfit. It is into such homes as this that one can only introduce theory in its most practical form and with the utmost tact, for these mountain people are very proud.

When night came, I was fifteen miles from the nearest town or the nearest hotel accommodations. The mountain roads toward the next counties to be visited, the only counties in this district which have no railroads, were wider than the one I had traveled to my patient, but equally rough. I had the usual puncture, the refractory spark plug, darkness, and one mud hole that threatened to fasten a tenacious grip on the Ford, each in turn delaying the journey.

I had faced another mile stone in the day's work and felt that if even one of my simplest instructions were adhered to, the trip was very much worth while.

THE NURSING PROFESSION AND THE MATERNITY AND INFANCY ACT

A pamphlet on this subject has been prepared by the National Organization for Public Health Nursing in cooperation with the Children's Bureau. A word of introduction dwells on the responsibility which rests upon nurses in helping carry out the provisions of this Act. The following questions are then asked and answered: What is the Maternity and Infancy Act? How does it work? How is it administered? What does the Act cost? What is being done under this Act? Minimum Standards for Public Protection of the Health of Mothers.

HOSPITAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION

ALICE SHEPARD GILMAN, R.N., DEPARTMENT EDITOR

HOSPITAL WASTE

By AMY M. HILLIARD, R.N.

ONE of the most effective means of preventing or controlling waste is by the employment of intelligent personnel. Experienced supervisors of departments who conscientiously inventory all equipment and supplies will not only save the hospital more than their additional salaries, in preventing waste, but they will give the institution a better rating.

The vital need of all hospitals is for a system of daily check-up. Remember that all subordinates will be about as interested as their chief. No hospital will run well automatically. In the last analysis the superintendent gets the service she exacts. If she supervises all her departments daily, personally, it not only gives encouragement to her assistants, but they will have the respect for her authority that comes from their acceptance of her judgment.

The problems concerned with waste have to do with waste of space, equipment, supplies, and what is more precious—the waste of time.

Time.—Time is wasted in so many ways in hospitals that their name is legion—for the most part, however, the time of the physicians and surgeons is conserved. This is of vital importance if patients are to receive the best care from them, as nobody can do his best work when irritated or hurried. The time of patients is not always given the same consideration. One of the most deplorable instances of this is in keep-

ing large numbers of poor patients waiting for physicians who are either late for clinics or who fail to come without sending notification.

Another cruel waste of time and nervous energy is in keeping patients waiting for operation on hard stretchers—in ante-rooms—sometimes an hour or more, in order that the surgeon may not lose five minutes' time, or by sending patients up to operating rooms at time scheduled for operation, instead of waiting until the surgeon is known to be in the operating rooms and ready for the particular patient. This lack of consideration of the patient, as well as for the loss of time of the entire operating room personnel, should not be tolerated by the administration. I understand that one hospital has successfully stopped the practice by calling off operations for the day unless the surgeon is on hand at the time specified, or sends word sufficiently in advance to prevent such waste of time by patients and nurses. The time of patients is also wasted in waiting for X-ray and other treatment, and they are often made very uncomfortable and apprehensive as well. Time of student nurses is wasted in expecting them to repeat day after day, week after week, month after month, and not infrequently, year after year,—work that could be done by messengers, ward maids, and other employees. The hospital is too prone to exact certain service from student nurses

because they are more reliable than employees. Is it necessary for students to accompany discharged patients to the front door of the hospital, to accompany patients to the X-ray and Hydrotherapy Departments? It is furthermore unnecessary for students to take drug baskets to the pharmacy or supply baskets to various sources of supply. All these things can be done by messengers—but the results are not as dependable, hence this form of exploitation. Is it necessary to use the time of a student nurse to dust the out-patient department and to take specimens to the Pathological Laboratory? All of these things are being done in some progressive hospitals quite as well by ward helpers. I believe thoroughly in teaching nurses to dust and to care for not only the patient's mattress, but his bedstead, and bedside table, and anything else essential for his comfort and convalescence. I believe this independently, whether the student is a Junior or Senior. I have never had any patience, however, with the system requiring a Junior student on each of six or eight wards to disinfect bed linen, which ought to be sent in special bags to the laundry and all disinfected at one time, by one employee, thereby eliminating danger of infection to all but one person and incidentally preventing the slopping of water and general untidiness incident to all such efforts in every ward utility room of the hospital. A consideration of the waste of disinfectants as well as the waste of time of eight or ten students for what might be done better by one experienced laundryman should be convincing evidence of the advisability of such reform.

The pernicious habit of borrowing is

another waste of the time of physicians, patients and nurses, as well as a waste of equipment through misuse and misplacement. *Borrowing should not be tolerated; its prohibition should be enforced.*

Space.—Waste of hospital space is usually due to faulty construction and can be remedied only by the expenditure of considerable sums of money, if at all. The employment of nurse experts by architects would go far toward its prevention. The most economical form of construction to equip, maintain and supervise is what is known as the block plan. We hear much about a so-called new development in hospital construction, providing a separate room for each patient; but unless all rooms are enclosed in glass, such a plan gives no visual control except of one patient at a time, and thereby necessitates the employment of a much larger personnel, not only for nursing but for cleaning. Additional salaries and wages add heavy expense to the hospital budget.

While the pavilion plan of building is more ideal—from the standpoint of ventilation, sanitation, and control of sounds and odors, it is much more expensive to supervise, as one graduate nurse can supervise two large wards on a single floor, but she supervises them indifferently well if each is in a separate pavilion or on different floors in the same pavilion. The long corridors in the pavilion plan are more expensive to clean and heat than the shorter ones in the more compact plan and much longer distances must be covered by weary feet.

Taking the top floor of the hospital for the kitchen instead of for solarium or wards, is another waste of space and

sunlight where nothing is accomplished except the control of odors. A great waste of time, energy and money is necessitated in the long haul of food and garbage, through elevator, corridors, etc.

Space may be wasted in the construction of large expensively planned "Board Rooms" where the trustees of the hospital meet—perhaps monthly. There is no reason why an assembly hall should not serve the purposes of all the boards of the hospital and for general lectures as well.

Equipment.—If every ward is standardized as to equipment and supplies, the administration has fulfilled its obligation only partially as it is only by the strictest supervision that such equipment is kept in readiness for use.

The first need is for its identification—in other words, for it to be marked or stamped in some very legible and obvious way, identifying it as belonging to a particular department. The ward number or initials in black paint is fairly satisfactory if it is replaced when dimmed by much scrubbing.

The second need is for regular and frequent inventory of all equipment, replacement of all destroyed, and repair of all that can be repaired. There should be a regular day at least weekly for inventory, and replacement should follow immediately after inventory. For this reason the day of inventory should precede the day for requisition. Equipment and supplies destroyed by carelessness should be replaced from breakage fees. A detailed form for weekly requisitions will insure an adequate supply on each ward and prevent both borrowing and waste if requisitions are checked up by the superintendent

before issuance. (Stock supplies must not be allowed to run out.)

Considerable waste will be avoided by very small or conservative purchases of rubber goods—but much more can be prevented by the repair of water bottles, ice caps, rubber rings, etc., with a reliable rubber cement. The only prevention of waste by burning up rubber nipples, catheters, gloves, etc., is to have the steriliser in the ward near the desk of the nurses. As probably every one of us has been guilty of forgetting at least one rubber glove or catheter we can sympathize with the students who likewise forget—but we cannot accept the consequences, except by replacement.

Deterioration will be prevented in rubber goods by proper rotation in both issuance and use. All of any order of rubber goods should be issued before a new supply is ordered, and rubber goods should not be tied up indefinitely in class rooms, emergency cupboards, etc., but their use should be rotated.

Breakage in china and glassware can be prevented only by the employment of intelligent employees. (It is less expensive to pay a good dish washer ten dollars a month additional than to replace him by one who breaks \$25.00 worth of dishes a month!

Defective thermometers or other surgical supplies can be returned for replacement to reliable firms. Breakage can not be prevented where large numbers of thermometers are kept on a single tray and are used by various nurses, but the unsanitary, time-wasting habit of requiring each student to provide her own thermometer is fast disappearing and is never found in good hospitals.

Conservation of time and property will be accomplished if one person is required to clean all surgical instruments used in operating rooms. It should be the orderly—and he should have sufficient mentality to properly mate instruments and thereby prevent explosions of temper on the part of surgeons who are naturally irritated when clamps, hemostats, etc., fall them in critical moments. Proper care of instruments also prevents expensive repair or replacement.

Monthly inventory of linen and replacement in central linen room of all linen condemned will prevent pilfering and destruction of linen. Old linen should be condemned only by the superintendent of the hospital. It is very expensive to replace and the temptation

is strong to misuse it. No old linen should be used anywhere except under rigid supervision. It should never be used for dusting. Dusters should be made of cheese cloth—and marked with a square of colored cotton to distinguish them. Old flannel blankets can be used successively for baths, for children's beds, for stupe cloths, and lastly for cleaning. Old sheets and spreads can be cut down for cribs.

All old magazines and newspapers may be salvaged, pressed into bales, and sold by the pound. Old barrels and bottles bring a considerable sum in the course of a year.

Continual supervision is the price of economy and through it, many avenues will be closed to hospital waste.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Lulu St. Clair, R.N., is Second Assistant Principal of the Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, from which school she graduated. She is also Surgical Supervisor and Instructor of Surgical Nursing. She has had one year at Teachers College. The drawings for the article, "Transfusion of Blood," were made by Molly Levin, R.N., a graduate of Michael Reese, Chicago, who has had two years at the University of Chicago and one at Teachers College. She is now a Red Cross Instructor in Home Nursing.

Jessie L. Board, R.N., graduated from the Children's Hospital, San Francisco, after two years in the University of California. In 1915, after some years of private nursing, she graduated from the New York School of Social Work and has been constantly engaged since then in social service or health work of various kinds,—in Brooklyn, New York, Buffalo, Minnesota, and with children in Serbia and Montenegro, just after the war. She has been field editor of the *Hospital Social Service* magazine. During the past winter she has been making a survey of the Catholic Hospitals in Brooklyn, under the direction of Dr. Emerson.

Clara L. Carruth had two years at Mount Holyoke and took a secretarial course in the Worcester Business College. She has been a teacher, a secretary, and a worker in Turkey under the Near East Relief. She is now Registrar of the Central Directory, New Haven.

R. Priscilla Bohl, R.N., is a graduate of Hope Hospital, Fort Wayne, Indiana, where she served as an Assistant after graduation. After two years at Teachers College, and a year in New York, doing social service work, and teaching, she started the course for preliminary students for three training schools in Rochester, N. Y., continuing in this position for nine years, until called to her present post, Educational Director of the Central School of Nursing, Utica, N. Y.

Shirley Titus is a graduate of St. Luke's, San Francisco, and has had one year at Teachers College. She was employed by the Children's Bureau, Washington, for two years. Since 1920 she has been Superintendent of Nurses, Columbia Hospital, Milwaukee. Vivian M. Brown is division at Columbia Hospital, a graduate of Stout Institute, Menominee, Wis.

Florence Thorne, R.N., is a graduate of Bronson Methodist Hospital, Kalamazoo, Mich. After two years of Public Health Nursing she is now a student at the Ohio State University, Columbus.

Laura A. Draper, R.N., is a graduate of the Philadelphia General Hospital and of the course in Public Health Nursing at Simmons College. She is now with the Community Health Association which she describes.

STUDENT NURSES' PAGE

TRAINING AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR COLORED NURSES

BY FLOSSIE MANLEY, B.A.

Robert Long Hospital, Indianapolis

THE rapid progress of negro women in nursing gives us another striking example of the efforts made and achievements accomplished against fearful odds, by a people first subjected to the most cruel oppression, and then thrown out upon their own resources. Negro applicants to training schools found the way barred to them in most hospitals, but occasionally a negro probationer was taken into good schools. The pioneer colored nurse, Mary Mahoney, graduated from the New England Hospital for Women and Children in 1879. To meet the need for training, the first school was opened, in 1891, in the Provident Hospital, Chicago, an institution which was founded, partly endowed, and entirely controlled by colored people. In the announcement of its incorporation, it is stated that "a number of men imbued with a desire to be useful to others decided to organize a hospital and training school for nurses." The first superintendent of nurses was Miss Weaver of the Illinois Training School, and within twenty years after its foundation, the hospital had sent forth more than one hundred well trained nurses.

Like other Southern races, the negro nurses have been led chiefly at first by those of a more experienced race. White superintendents have done, and are doing, some excellent work in colored training schools. Perhaps the Illinois Training School stands first in the number of efficient leaders it has given to

Negro women. The work of Minnie H. Ahrens in the Provident, Sarah Ebersole in the Freedmen's, and Miss Topping in Spellman Seminary is no doubt the best known.

Spellman Seminary, Atlanta, Georgia, opened, in 1886, a department of nurse training, but it was not until Miss Topping became Superintendent of Nurses in 1893 that the work was soundly established. In 1910, the course was extended to three years, and post-graduate work organized in McVicar Hospital.

The Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D. C., and the Lincoln in New York City are the next oldest schools that admit colored women exclusively. The former was organized in 1894, and the Lincoln, which is the largest school for colored nurses in the United States, in 1898. Several graduate nurses of this hospital are on the Staff of Visiting Nurses at the Henry Street Settlement; others are with the Board of Health, or are School Nurses. The faculty is white, the nurses are all colored, and they have both white and colored patients. The requirements are two years' high school. Laura MacHale, Superintendent of Nurses, Freedmen's Hospital, writes that the demand for graduates to do work of an educational nature far exceeds the number available.

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, has a good three years' course, and cannot meet the demands made upon it. One special advantage offered is that young

men and women can get the advantage of their training as nurses while taking the academic studies. In 1921, an intensive course in midwifery was added to their curriculum. They also offer a postgraduate course in Surgery under the auspices of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society and the Tuskegee Normal Institute.

Some of the schools for white women have a special department where colored women are trained. This is true at the University Hospital, Augusta, Georgia. However, the requirements are eighth grade completion for colored women, and two years' high school for white women.

Brewster Hospital, Jacksonville, Florida, requires two years of high school. The General Hospital, Kansas City, Mo., and City Hospital, Number II, St. Louis, each require four years of high school for entrance. Philadelphia has the Mercy and the Frederick Douglas Hospitals; Virginia the Dixie Hospital at Hampton Institute; Nashville, the McHarry Hospital; and Texas, the Prairie View Sanitarium, and Blenitt Hospital at Galveston,—all have training schools for colored women. There are several other small schools for colored women.

Until recently, scant thought has been given to the training of the colored public health nurse. In the agricultural districts, where there is no factory population, and where the colored population is overwhelmingly large, we find a pressing need for their services. The extension of work to those districts will transmit a corresponding impetus to training schools to produce the type of

worker to meet this new demand. The National Organization for Public Health Nursing is greatly interested in helping colored women prepare for this specialized work. They are welcomed at the Summer Institutes for public health nurses.

From a survey made by the N.O.P.H.N., we learn that five schools which give courses in Public Health Nursing admit colored students. They are: Teachers College, New York; Simmons College, Boston, "although in their best interests they are not encouraged to enter, as there are few positions open to colored nurses in Massachusetts"; New Haven Visiting Nursing Association, New Haven, Conn., "Up to date we have had no applications from colored nurses but do not object to them, if properly qualified"; University of Michigan; Pennsylvania School for Social Service, Philadelphia.

In southern states, the demand for colored public health nurses has maintained a reasonable ratio to that for white nurses. Since the demand for colored nurses is found almost exclusively in the south, there is an advantage in having them trained under conditions in which they must work.

Colored women make excellent nurses. To their natural gifts of tact and skillful handling, are added soft, melodious voices, sympathetic natures, and idealism. The Negro nurses of the country formed a national association in 1908, which is a vital force for their professional progress. These women have all the usual problems of the nurse to meet, with an additional one, the cruel handicap of race prejudice.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The editors are not responsible for opinions expressed in this department. Letters should not exceed 250 words and should be accompanied by the name and address of the writer.

THE JOURNAL IN FOREIGN SCHOOLS

DEAR EDITOR: I have returned from my trip to China and Japan, which was most enjoyable and interesting. In every school I entered, I found the *American Journal of Nursing* on file and very much used. It was gratifying to know how many are using the *Journal* and how eagerly they look forward to its coming. When I was at the Peking Union Medical College the *American* mail had just come in with the Christmas numbers, and I can assure you they were all rejoiced. We can hardly realize, on this side of the world, how eager the nurses are in China to get any word of what we are doing and how much it means to them to have this touch, which the *Journal* gives them. I was constantly impressed as I met the nurses at different places by the great fellowship we have in our profession. I hope our international relationship will become stronger as the years go on. No doubt you have the Nurses' Association of China *Quarterly*. When one realizes the difficulty of getting out the work, they deserve a great deal of credit for it.

California

ANNA C. JAMMER.

A STUDENT REPRESENTATIVE AT A STATE MEETING

DEAR EDITOR: When our Superintendent of Nurses came back from the convention at Seattle, last summer, she told of several students who were sent by their classmates to the convention, and she put before us the proposition of sending a student representative to our State Convention, to be held at Rochester, October 17 to 20. The different class organizations held meetings and all were most enthusiastic over the idea. Each class nominated two students, a joint meeting was held, and one of these was chosen by ballot. It was also decided that the student body should pay all the expenses of its representative, each class organization contributing from its treasury according to the number of its members. I was the fortunate one to be chosen, but just how fortunate, I did not realize then, as I do now. There were sev-

eral of our Supervisors who were also attending the convention, and our Superintendent drove us all down in the hospital car, thus reducing the expenses very materially. I am sure no city in the country could offer more of interest to a group of nurses than does Rochester, Minn. In addition to the many inspiring addresses, round tables, etc., we had the privilege of seeing Dr. Charles Mayo operate, and observing the wonderfully efficient system of their operating-room service. Also, Dr. Will Mayo christened the amphitheatre in the new operating suite by giving a dry clinic to about two hundred and fifty nurses. All the hospitals in Rochester kept open house during the convention, and we were entertained at luncheons and teas, the most interesting being at Maywood, Dr. Charles Mayo's delightful new country home. Altogether it was a wonderful week; I brought back many new thoughts and impressions, my strongest impression being of the friendliness and helpfulness of the different groups of nurses.

Minnesota

J. C.

IS THE "SUB-NURSE" NEEDED?

DEAR EDITOR: The review of the Rochafeller Foundation report by Dr. Richard Olding Beard, of the University of Minnesota, in your March number, deals disapprovingly with that part which recommends the authorized and recognized use of the sub-nurse or non-graduate nurse. In the field of these caring for the sick, there is a vast amount of work not being done by anybody, and a vast amount of work imperfectly and improperly done. Whether recognizing this fact or not, Dr. Beard appears to be one of those who believe that the field is, or can be, fully and sufficiently covered by the graduate nurse alone. For those so thinking, it is natural to believe that any person not a graduate nurse working in this field as a regular occupation is necessarily displacing graduates, undermining standards, and belittling the profession. But to the minds of a majority of those who have studied the subject, the facts do not bear out this view. All the work cannot be done by one class of workers,

and the supply of capable workers is inadequate for work that needs to be done, and done well. In answer to the statement in the Rockefeller report that the "sub-nurse" is needed for a distinctive service, Dr. Beard asks the question "Where is society to be profited in receiving less valuable service at approximately the price of superior nursing?" What is most wanted in this respect is not better, but different service in greater quantity. It is well known that the sub-nurse or attendant is needed in many small households to carry on the family machinery, in connection with such nursing service as she may do under the direction of the visiting nurse; just as a member of the family would work under instruction. This kind of service is also recognized by many physicians and nurses to be in many cases a necessary therapeutic function, often just as essential for the recovery of the patient as is the most skilled technical work required in other cases. It is to a great extent a distinctive service, distinct from that usually expected of the graduate. It cannot and should not, as a rule, be undertaken by graduates, but it must be done. Many thousands of women can be used for this purpose and should be employed from responsible placing offices, and under the supervision of graduates. It has also been found that while many who start as attendants perfect their training and become graduates, many, for various reasons, cannot well do so, and can be more serviceable by remaining attendants. As such, they have a useful and honored place in their communities. This is the legitimate field of the 150,000 practical nurses, now uninstructed, unassisted, and only occasionally recognized by some of our authorities as something that ought not to exist. Many of these women are fitted to become attendants, working under graduate supervision from service offices, and would thus be enabled to do better work. Many are not fitted to have anything whatever to do with the sick, and should be replaced. The field that both kinds now occupy is one that calls imperatively for the directing work and help of the graduates at all points. The field of labor for the graduate is broadening, not narrowing; if she can broaden with it. It calls for more highly trained women than can be supplied, and yet that field would be widened indefinitely if

measures were taken, as they should be, for financing through benefit payments the work of graduates, in the homes of people of moderate means, from which graduates are now practically barred. Is it too much to hope that we shall see, in time, a general use of the regional service office, by means of which the homes of all the people may be carried through their troubles, by the intelligent use of all classes of nursing labor working in harmony and coördination? This could give us a standard of responsible placing and supervision, and a standard of accomplishment and service no less high than the standards of technical excellence for which so much has been done. Practical experience during the last fifteen years has shown that trouble between the different grades of nurses is almost unknown where good women really get together in the service of the sick and suffering. It has been shown that there is work for all, and that each kind of worker needs the help of the other. The proper organizing of service, including the use of attendants, calls for more graduate nurses, not for less, and offers the graduate a higher place and a higher standard, not a lower.

Boston

RICHARDS M. BRADLEY.

LEGISLATIVE WORK IN NEW JERSEY

DEAR EDITOR: In April, 1922, a committee of 15 was appointed by the President of the State Nurses' Association to consider amendments to the Nurse Practice Act. The Committee was made up of three members from each of the five organizations of the state, The State Nurses' Association, The State League of Nursing Education, The State Organization for Public Health Nursing, The Board of Nurse Examiners, and The Red Cross Nursing Service. Amendments were drafted which were ready about December 1, 1922. Early in January, 1923, the Welfare Committee of the Hospital Standardization Association (doctors) heard of our plans and wanted to know if we intended offering for legislation the subject of Training Attendants. They asked for a joint meeting of their association and members of our committee. At this meeting our amendments were taken up one by one and discussed. Some were passed upon and some were turned down. Then the subject of Training Attendants was discussed.

The nurses could not see how such work could be taken up now. A special meeting of the State Association was called to discuss the subject and the decision made that we could not at present legislate for attendants. We decided to ask one of our assemblywomen to introduce the bill, Mrs. Agnes R. Schermerhorn. She had previously been president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs. A circular letter was written and a list of the proposed amendments with the reasons for the same was drawn up. These were mimeographed and were broadcasted over the state. They were sent to every registered nurse, every woman's club which included legislation as one of its activities, every assemblyman and senator, every hospital superintendent, and many individuals. Each week of the legislative session, two members of the legislative committee (one week three members attended) attended the State House activities at Trenton. The bill went through the Assembly without opposition, 52 to 0. When it went to the Senate, the first delay occurred,—not being placed in Committee. Then (in the hands of the Public Health Committee) we found we had a little opposition. One of the members was from the southern part of the State where our smallest hospitals are located. The senator had been asked not to vote for the bill on account of the clause raising the "daily average" from 25 to 50 patients, as they could not meet it. As the School of Nursing was already affiliating, we explained that the affiliation would meet the requirement and that no school on the list of approved schools would be affected. We had to bring considerable pressure to bear. We had help from the Federation of Women's Clubs, verifying the endorsement of our bill by the club in the locality of the complaining hospital. It came to the last day of the legislative session with no promise of the bill coming out of committee. Two members of our association had been at the State House all the week and others part of the time. On the morning of the last day of the session light began to dawn, not, it seemed to us, because the senator from the small county was convinced, but because an assemblyman who found our bill had not gone through had in his hands a bill belonging to the chairman of the senate Public Health Committee and

a swap was arranged. Whatever the reason was, our joy was real when the bill came "out of committee." It was rushed through in the last jam,—had three readings and was passed, all within twelve hours. We had not been able to get beyond the Governor's secretary, but the bill was signed a few days later and became a law. No amendments were made in either assembly or senate. We were advised again and again that last week to "stay right there" and "stick on the job." We feel that if we had not, we would not have been successful.

New Jersey

M. W. M.

LEGISLATIVE WORK IN TEXAS

DEAR EDITOR: In 1913, the nurses of Texas tried to amend their registration law passed in 1911, were defeated. In 1921, a bill was prepared rather hurriedly, introduced, and referred to the Public Health Committee. Senator Clark, a physician who was chairman of that committee declared he would kill the bill in the committee. During the war he had succeeded in passing a bill in the Senate giving a nurse with one year of training the right to register, but this was killed in the house through the efforts of doctors and nurses in the State and Dr. Clark declared war against any nurses' bill which should appear in the future. For many reasons, but chiefly because there was a lack of preliminary work, the nurses thought it best to withdraw the bill and it was done. In May, 1921, at the State meeting, A. Louise Dietrich of El Paso was appointed Chairman of the Legislative Committee and she appointed one nurse from each District Association for her State Committee. Two others were appointed in each District to form a District Committee. The next step was to draft a bill that would be as simple as possible, yet strong enough to have the things we thought we needed in the State of Texas. In August, copies were sent to every member in the State to be discussed at the September meeting of the District Associations in preparation for the coming of the State Secretary who would make her yearly trip in October. During this visit, the bill was explained, suggestions noted, and the best ones placed in the bill, which was re-written in order to be ready for the State meeting, May, 1922. At that meeting the Secretary of the State Medical

Society was invited to be present during the discussion of the bill. He offered no suggestions but plenty of criticism. At the A.N.A. meeting in Seattle, the chairman of the Legislative Section of that body was kind enough to pick out some of the main points in our bill and they were discussed. In listening to that discussion, our legislative members gained some valuable information. In August, 1922, the bill was re-written and in October and November again presented to the Districts for final approval. The main points of the bill were placed before the State organizations of the League of Women Voters, Federation of Women's Clubs, Congress of Mothers, and Parent-teachers, and was endorsed by all three of them. The District associations of nurses had affiliated with the League the year before. During the Secretary's trip through the State in October and November, she spoke before Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Church organizations, Sunday School classes of young men and women, Parent-teacher Asso-

ciations, student nurses, graduate nurses and in many places to representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, Kiwanis, Rotary, American Legion, and other men's organizations. All were invited to come and hear about the nurses' bill and were urged to go back to their organizations and ask the members of the Legislature to consider the bill favorably. We always tried to leave with these representatives the impression of the great benefit that would be rendered the public by the passage of this bill. It was intensely interesting to hear the questions they would ask and we felt even if the bill did not pass, the public was at least enlightened as to the status of nurses. The church societies were asked not only to tell all their friends about it and urge them to write the Legislatures, but to make it a part of their weekly or monthly meetings and to pray for its success.

Texas

A. L. D.

(To be continued)

HOW DOES YOUR STATE STAND?

The following table shows the rating of each State Association by percentages in a comparison of the membership with Journal subscribers for the month of May:

Over 100%

Oklahoma

Between 80% and 90%

Idaho

Between 70% and 80%

Florida

Between 60% and 70%

Alabama, West Virginia

Between 50% and 60%

South Dakota, Ohio, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania

Between 40% and 50%

North Dakota, Mississippi, New Mexico, New Jersey, Wyoming, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Illinois, Maine, Arizona

Between 30% and 40%

Massachusetts, Georgia, Delaware, North Carolina, Texas, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Virginia, South Carolina, Connecticut, Oregon, Nebraska, Minnesota, Kentucky, Michigan

Between 20% and 30%

Washington, District of Columbia, Missouri, Utah, New York, Tennessee, Arkansas, Vermont, Montana, Louisiana, Colorado, Hawaii, Nevada

Less than 20%

Maryland, California

NURSING NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE DELANO MEMORIAL

The progress of the Delano Memorial has been most satisfactory since the appointment of R. Inde Albaugh as a special agent to conduct a drive for the completion of the fund; her headquarters are 370 Seventh Avenue, New York. The readers of the *Journal* are familiar with the letter which was sent out by the Committee in an effort to secure sufficient funds within a reasonable time. As soon as the present drive is over, which it is believed will bring the fund up to at least \$35,000, a sum sufficient for our purpose, it is proposed to discontinue any effort toward further collection of funds. Any contribution, however, which may come in after the closing of this drive will be most welcome, and it is hoped that nurses who have not been able to secure the contributions from their community earlier will not feel that they should not send them in after the closure of the drive. Nothing very definite can be done now, as Congressional consent is necessary and, therefore, since Congress does not convene again until December we have the whole summer and autumn in which to prepare ourselves. Recently a conference was held with the Director of the Fine Arts Commission of the United States, who expressed himself as being entirely in sympathy with the purpose of our memorial and gave a number of very pertinent suggestions as to methods, artists, etc. As soon as the fund is completed and the artist selected, he suggested that the artist be requested to come down and confer with him as to location, etc. The location which the Committee desires is in the public park directly facing the entrance to the Red Cross building. It is believed that this would be a picturesque setting and suitable in every way; it would be easy of access and would not in any sense embarrass the Red Cross by establishing a precedent for the erection of memorials of like character within its grounds.

Lucy Minnerberg, Chairman.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE OF NURSING EDUCATION will hold its annual meeting at the New Ocean House, Swampscott, Mass., June 18-22.

All meetings but one will be held in the hotel and by daylight saving time. Room rates are \$7 to \$10 per day, American Plan. Reservations should be made directly with the hotel. Members may take trains from the North Station, Boston, to either Lynn or Swampscott, Eastern Standard time.

TENTATIVE PROGRAMME.—*Monday morning*, Reports. *Monday afternoon*, Reports and meeting of Advisory Council.

Tuesday morning, Round table, Health of Nurses, Elsie Maurer. 9:45. Morning session, in charge of Committee on Education, Elizabeth C. Burgess presiding. 1, Institutes and Summer Schools, Helen Wood; 2, The Training of Supervisors, Corinne French; 3, Experiments in Consolidation of Instruction in Nursing Schools, Elma P. Reid. *Tuesday afternoon*, Adda Eldredge presiding. 1, Discussion of Tuberculosis—the care of the patient, the preparation of the nurse, Bernice Billings, Chairman; 2, The Solution of Some of the Outstanding Problems of the Training School for Nurses in the Small Hospital, Adda Eldredge; 3, How Certain Difficulties of the Apprenticeship System Are Met in Public Health Nursing Courses, Marion Rice. *Tuesday evening*, Ford Hall, Address of Welcome, Response, Address, Thirty Years of Progress in Nursing, M. Adelaide Nutting.

Wednesday morning, 8:30, Round table, Affiliations, Susan C. Francis presiding. Morning session, 9:30, Pediatrics, Miss Goodrich, chairman. 1, Child Psychology and the Habit Clinic in Relation to Pediatrics, Olive Cooper, M.D.; 2, The Difficulties Encountered When Employing Nurses Inadequately Trained in Pediatrics, Richard Smith, M.D.; 3, The Adequate Preparation of a Nurse Caring for Sick Children, Elsie Burke; 4, What Constitutes a Satisfactory Course in Pediatrics? Elizabeth Pierce; 5, The Problem of the Care of the Child in the Public Health Field, Annie W. Goodrich; 6, The Contribution of the American Child Health Association, Harriet Lest. *Wednesday afternoon*, Banquet. *Wednesday evening*, Banquet, Linda Richards and

Mary E. P. Davis, guests of honor. Mary M. Riddle, speaker.

Thursday morning, Carrie M. Hall, chairman. 1, Discussion of the Recommendations of the Rockefeller Report, (a) How Can the Hospital Make the Necessary Adjustments? (b) How Can the Training School Make the Necessary Adjustments? (c) How Can These Recommendations Be Carried Out in the Public Health Field? 2, The Principles Underlying Budget Keeping, Professor Rittenhouse; 3, The Budget in Relation to the Training School for Nurses; 4, The Relation of the Hospital Superintendent to the Training School Superintendent, Mary L. Keith, Amy M. Hillard; 5, Developing the Teaching Material in the Out-Patient Department, Mary B. Hubner. Question box, Elsie M. Lawler. *Afternoon session*, Mental Nursing, Helen C. Sinclair, chairman. 1, The Responsibility of the Psychiatrist in Interesting the Nurses in Mental Nursing, Karl Bowman, M.D.; 2, The Community's Need for Nurses with Psychiatric Training, A. Warren Stearns, M.D.; 3, What Constitutes a Course in Psychiatric Nursing? Points to be Taken into Consideration when Planning an Affiliation Between Mental and General Hospitals, May Kennedy; 4, The Reasons Why Nurses Specially Prepared in Psychiatric Nursing Choose General Nursing, Catherine Wheeler; 5, The Place of the Attendant in the Hospital for the Mentally Ill, Helen C. Williams; 6, Should Every Nurse Have Training in Psychiatric Nursing? Maude Roscoe. *Evening*, Pop Concert, Symphony Hall, Boston.

Friday morning, 8:30, Round table, Publicity, Elizabeth A. Grosser. 9:45, Instructors' Section. Teaching Practical Nursing, Mrs. Ruth Kaplinsky Daniels; Use of Mental Tests, Mrs. Mary Goodyear Earle; Mental Testing in One School, Prof. H. H. Young, Mrs. Ethel P. Clarke; Developments in Teaching Since 1873, M. A. Nutting. Special report, Nellie Gates Brown. *Friday afternoon*, Business meeting and election of officers.

NOTE: The meetings of the Executive Board will be Sunday afternoon, June 17, at 4 p. m., and 7 p. m. Committee on Education, 11 a. m., Sunday, and 8 p. m. Monday.

THE NORTHWEST SECTIONAL MEETING OF

GRADUATE NURSES, for the States of Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington, will be held in Tacoma, Washington, on June 7, 8, and 9, when it is hoped all graduate nurses of the Northwest will come and take a personal interest in these meetings. Tacoma, "The City of Destiny," will endeavor to keep up her reputation of hospitality to all her guests.

THE NATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF COLORED GRADUATE NURSES meets this year in Chicago from August 15 to 20. Carrie E. Bullock, care of The Visiting Nurse Association, 104 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, is Chairman of the Programme Committee. Miss Bullock is now arranging for speakers, topics, and round tables and wants suggestions from every one interested. If more than six nurses ask for a round table on a special topic, and it is possible to secure a leader, Miss Bullock will arrange the round table. On the other hand, if a leader is not forthcoming and a number of nurses want to get together to discuss any topic, Miss Bullock will arrange for a room. As the programme must be printed in July, will the nurses planning to attend the meetings in August, communicate with Miss Bullock immediately?

NURSES' RELIEF FUND

REPORT FOR APRIL, 1923

Receipts:

Balance on hand.....	\$15,256.44
Interest on bonds.....	20.00
Interest on Liberty bonds.....	23.37
California: District No. 5, \$132; ¹	
Dist. No. 9, \$25; Dist. No. 13, \$5;	
Dist. No. 16, \$38; Dist. No. 17,	
\$3; Dist. No. 19, \$109.32.....	311.32
Georgia: Graduate Nurses' Assn....	5.00
Illinois: One individual, Chicago....	1.00
Maryland: State Nurses' Assn.....	5.00
Michigan: Dist. 1, \$1; Dist. 4, \$3;	
Dist. 9, \$15	19.00
Minnesota: Dist. 5, \$8; Dist. 6, \$2;	
Neave Hosp. Alumnae, Albert Lea,	
\$5	15.00
Missouri: St. Joseph's Hospital	
Alum., Kansas City	100.00

¹ \$100 of this is a bequest from Mrs. Mary Lawther Eddy.

New York: Dist. 2, Rochester General Hospital Alum., \$100; Dist. 3, \$27; Dist. 4, three members of the Memorial Hospital, Syracuse, \$11; Hospital of the Good Shepherd, Syracuse, \$192; one individual, \$5; Cortland County Hospital Alum., \$25; Dist. 13, City Hospital Alum., Welfare Island, \$58; four individuals, \$4; Dist. 14, Norwegian Lutheran, Deacons Alum., \$15; Long Island College Hospital Alum., \$73; St. Catherine's Hospital Alum., \$50.....	560.00
Ohio: Dist. 3, Individuals, \$5; Dist. 11, \$7.35; three individuals, Cleveland, \$3	15.35
Oklahoma: Methodist Episcopal Alum., Omaha, \$9; Oklahoma State Nurses' Ass., \$3	12.00
South Carolina: Dist. 3	75.68
Texas: Dist. 2, \$3; Dist. 4, \$42; Dist. 6, \$65; Dist. 11, \$33; three individuals, Dallas, \$3	146.00
Utah: "T. N. T." Nurses' Club, Salt Lake City	25.00
West Virginia: One individual, Charleston	2.00
Wisconsin: Dist. 2	11.75

Total receipts \$16,560.54

Disbursements

Paid to 32 beneficiaries for April	\$495.00
Exchange on checks10
Postage	3.14
	498.24

Balance, April 30, 1923.....\$16,062.30

Invested funds \$9,250.00

\$75,312.30

V. LOTA LORIMER, Treasurer.

All contributions for the Relief Fund should be made payable to the Nurses' Relief Fund and sent to the State Chairman or, if her address is not known, to the American Nurses' Association, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York. Requests for leaflets should be sent to the Secretary at the same address. For information, address Elizabeth E. Golding, chairman, 317 West 45th Street, New York.

ARMY NURSE CORPS

In April, 1923, the following named members of the Army Nurse Corps were ordered transferred to the stations indicated: To Army Medical School, Washington, D. C., 2nd Lieut. Anna L. Alexander; to Attending Surgeon's Office, Chicago, Ill., 1st Lieut. Lyda M. Keener; to the Attending Surgeon's Office, Washington, D. C., 2nd Lieutenants Anna Reeves and Margaret I. Fraser; to Station Hospital, Fort Banks, Mass., 2nd Lieutenants Margaret E. German and Lillian A. Johnson; to Wm. Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Texas, 2nd Lieutenants Mary B. Dowling, Mary S. Emery, Hannah A. Johnston, Caroline M. Myers, Emma C. Withers, Lucie Zurcher; to Station Hospital, Fort Benning, Georgia, 2nd Lieut. Agnes I. Sherry; to Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colorado, 2nd Lieutenants Edna Rhenour, Lucy Shawhan, Ruth E. Deck, Frederica Good, Frances Stuckey; to the Hawaiian Department, 2nd Lieutenants Grace H. Fowler, Edna L. Most, Eleanor M. Parks, Margaret A. Wilson, Amelia F. Hanna; to Station Hospital, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, 2nd Lieut. Marguerite Boardman; to Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, 2nd Lieutenants Zora M. Ballard, Anna P. Hart, Clara Moor, Emma C. Manders, Marie Speckert, Catherine A. Murphy, Elizabeth Troubelts; to Station Hospital, Camp Meade, Md., 2nd Lieut. Sara A. McLoughlin; to Station Hospital, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., 1st Lieut. Elsie Neff, and 2nd Lieut. Anna L. Sinter; to Station Hospital, Fort Riley, Kansas, 2nd Lieutenants Ethel E. Peters and Martha F. Stewart; to Station Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 2nd Lieutenants Ella F. Tingley, Della M. Sparks, Josephine M. Nesbit, Ella V. Shorney, Catherine M. Underdown, Anna D. Wight, Bertha Appelman, Nina Dandels, Thelma A. Wilson, May deCalais; to Station Hospital, Fort Sheridan, Ill., 2nd Lieutenants Sylvia M. Williams, and Lynn C. Freehand; to Station Hospital, Fort Totten, N. Y., 2nd Lieut. Gertrude H. Lustig; to Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 1st Lieut. Henrietta Davidson, and 2nd Lieutenants Geraldine M. Lindstrom, Margaret V. Garrity, Willie Mitchell, Anna K. Reidebeck, Elsie Schwabbe, Helen M. Chadwick, Cecilia A. Brennan.

Orders have been issued for the separation from the service of the following named 2nd Lieutenants, A.N.C.: Barbara Bauer, Nell Burke, Ruby L. Conner, Anna M. Connolly, Mary Curtis, Lillian M. Dooley, Helen L. Glans, Alice M. Glaser, Ethel M. Good, Bernice I. Harrison, Elizabeth M. Heidgerkin, Edna Henjes, Mildred L. Holliday, Ella M. Jones, Clara M. Larson, Elizabeth J. Millard, Reta M. O'Brien, Rose E. Offutt, Helene Samushon, Elsie Saylan, Lena Steel, Helen E. Swanson, Ina Torgler.

SAYRES L. MILLIKEN,
Captain, Acting Superintendent,
Army Nurse Corps.

NAVY NURSE CORPS

Transfers: To Annapolis, Md., Daisy M. Maps, Maude A. Wolfe; to Charleston, S. C., Annie Miller; to Great Lakes, Ill., Anastasia Grabowska, Olive M. Houghton, Mary A. Snyder; to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, (via U. S. S. *Henderson*), Ruth M. Anderson, Chief Nurse, Katherine C. Glancy; to Mare Island, Calif., Margaret Brennan, Myrtle I. Carver, Agnes Dietler, Carolyn C. Jensen, Irene M. Lannon, Aileen M. Templeton; to League Island, Pa., Caroline M. Thompson; to New York, N. Y., Gertrude Campbell, Bessie C. Graham, Frida Krook, Chief Nurse, Elizabeth G. Mullin, Ethel J. McCormack, Veta Markley (temporary duty), Mary D. Walton; to Norfolk, Va., Muriel V. Cole, Katherine C. Hansen, Mary L. Kelley, Mary C. McNelis, Rose E. Walker; to Puget Sound, Wash., Marie J. Kane, Mary P. Leeder; to San Diego, Calif., Carolyn O. Spens; to U. S. S. *Henderson* (Temporary Duty), Jane M. Gallagher, Adele Scudder; U. S. S. *Relief*, Marilla Berry, Helen V. Duerr, Anna P. Smith.

Honorable Discharges: Grace L. Goodwin.

Resignations: Blanche Allen, Louise J. Armstrong, Eleanor B. Erwin, Grace A. Fisher, Margaret H. Haggerty, Nora A. Harding, Laura L. Lockhart, Gertrude E. Mathews, Ellen M. Olson, Josephine Y. Raymond, Vera L. Rudkin, Lulu Shanahan.

J. BEATRICE BOWMAN,
Superintendent, Navy Nurse Corps.

U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE NURSE CORPS

Transfers: Hilda Denlinger, Carroll Swan, to Baltimore, Md.; Georgia Bigley, to Evansville, Ind.; Margaret Kennedy, to Detroit, Mich.; Zelda Grayson, to Ft. Stanton, N. M.; Margaret Taaffe, to New Orleans, La.; Margaret Dorweiler, to Port Townsend, Wash.; Maggie Cooper, to Louisville, Ky.; Rose Benedict, to Pittsburgh, Pa.; Jessie McFarlane, to Norfolk, Va.

Reinstatements: Lulu Hetrick, Wilma Merrick, Emily Power, Grace De Munn, Elva Dickerson, to Baltimore, Md.; Grace Craney, to Chicago; Hattie Haigwood, Alice Baird, to Key West, Fla.; Margaret Delmore, to Portland, Maine; Antoinette Zielinski, to Stapleton, N. Y.; Ida M. Burney, Susie Hancock, to Norfolk, Va.

The revision of the Regulations is being made in accordance with the schedule established for nurses in the Reclassification Bill. Copies of the Reclassification Bill may be obtained for five cents from the Headquarters of the Federal Employees' Union at 1423 New York Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

LUCY MINNERODE,

Superintendent of Nurses, U. S. P. H. S.

U. S. VETERANS' BUREAU NURSE CORPS

HOSPITAL SERVICE. Transfers: Margaret MacIver, A.C.N., to Greenville, S. C.; Mina C. Layfield, to Alexandria, La.; Sara A. Claggett, Blanche Knipple, to Atlanta, Ga.; Beatrice A. M. Kenney, Clara Osterle, to North Little Rock, Ark.; E. Elsie Evers, C.N., to Rutland, Mass.; Anna Coffey, H.N., to Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; Nita A. Wallis, Ida J. Masters, to Otis, N. C.; Helen Duncombe, Margaret M. Murdock, Mrs. Alice Waters, to Ft. Lyon, Colo.; Beatrice Joyce, to Helena, Mont.; Minette Butler, to Bronx, N. Y.; Gladys Bachman, Barbara Skidmore, to Memphis, Tenn.; Zeila Bradford, A.C.N., to Tuskegee, Ala.

Reinstatements: Mabel E. Leslie, Arrowhead Springs, Calif.; Olive I. Winington, Tacoma, Washington; Anna Riesterberg, Camp Kearny, Calif.; Mabel M. Stevens, Maywood, Illinois.

DISTRICT MEDICAL SERVICE. Appointments: District 1, Mary A. Clifford, Flora E. Knight,

Boston, Mass.; Margaret M. Leary, Worcester, Mass.; Mary P. Harrigan, Providence, R. I. District 2, Mrs. Marie Courtney, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. May L. Deepfner, Saratoga, N. Y. District 3, Laura H. Heinz, Harrisburg, Pa.; Irene Doyle, Pocomo Pines, Pa. District 4, Mrs. Norbertine Overholt, Washington, D. C. District 6, Mrs. Catherine J. Hardy, Shreveport, La. District 7, Genevieve C. Jones, Blanche E. Fagg, Evansville, Ind.; Rose Dettloff, South Bend, Ind.; Ruth E. Young, Hopkinsville, Ky. District 11, Emily J. Rogers, Denver, Colo. District 12, Mrs. Alma B. H. Shaffer, Los Angeles, Calif.

Transfers: Matilda V. Braun, to Denver, Colo.

During the month the School in Tuberculosis Nursing at U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 41, New Haven, Conn., and the School in Psychiatric Nursing at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D. C., completed their courses. At the School in Tuberculosis Nursing at New Haven, Conn., the nurses were given the opportunity of attending many of the lectures given by some of the most prominent men in this specialty in the United States. They also covered the study of the tuberculosis problem from the historical, social, medical and industrial aspect. The lectures were characterized by a definite scheme to stimulate the student to the practical application of the theoretical knowledge obtained. Searching inquiries were made in the fundamental, supplemental and incidental treatment of tuberculosis. Standards for treatment in sanatoria, dispensaries and homes were discussed at great length. Great emphasis was placed on the nurses' relation and responsibility in the suppression of tuberculosis. This point was driven home that the nurses might carry back to the other nurses with whom they are associated the difficulty and importance of tuberculosis work.

MARY A. HICKEY,
Superintendent of Nurses.

THE AMERICAN DIETETIC ASSOCIATION is to hold its annual meeting on October 15, 16, and 17, at Hotel Claypool, Indianapolis, Indiana. The secretary of this organization is Breta Luther, Children's Hospital, Boston.

THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPERINTENDENCE OF

THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION at its recent meeting in Cleveland devoted an entire session to Physical Welfare. It is encouraging to find that organization stressing the importance of health in education and of education in health.

THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF THE ARMY SCHOOL OF NURSING has been accepted into provisional membership in the American Nurses' Association. The officers of the alumnae association are: President, Barbara M. Price; vice-president, Sidney Hood Haight; secretary, Ruth W. Hubbard, 1138 Bergen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; treasurer, Anne M. Calender; Directors, Margaret Tracy, Harriet Fithian, Myrtle Roberts, Winifred Schuurs. The annual meeting for 1923 will be held from July 12 to July 14 in San Francisco, where the western division of the Army School of Nursing is situated. The meeting is being held in the far west this year, so that in 1924 it may be held in Detroit, Michigan, immediately prior to or following the convention of the three national nursing organizations in June.

AID FOR RUSSIA.—Following a request from the American Medical Aid for Russia to cooperate with it in putting over an appeal to the nurses in America, Mrs. Henry Villard, chairman of the committee, has asked twelve nurses to serve, the majority of whom have consented: Laura R. Logan, President of the National League of Nursing Education; Elizabeth G. Fox, President National Organization for Public Health Nursing; Lillian D. Wald, Superintendent, Henry Street Settlement, New York; Martha M. Russell, Secretary National League of Nursing Education; Helen Scott Hay, former Director of Red Cross Nursing Service in Europe; Mary R. Webb, Instructor in Practice of Nursing, Stanford University; Elvora Thomson, Social Service Dept., University of Oregon; Helen T. Holliday, Superintendent of Nurses, Baylor Hospital, Dallas, Texas; Carrie M. Hall, Superintendent of Nurses, Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston; Gertrude Hentley, Secy-Treas. Pennsylvania State Nurses' Association. While the appeal does say that a fund of ten thousand dollars will be necessary to care for one thousand nurses in Russia, it

was not meant to imply that the American nurses were under any obligation to pledge this amount, or that they should feel that they were entirely responsible for raising a definite sum. It was merely to demonstrate the need.

THE UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION calls attention to the opportunities for appointment offered to persons who are qualified and who desire to enter the Government service at the new United States Veterans' Bureau Hospital for colored veterans at Tuskegee, Alabama, and erected on ground donated for the purpose by Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute. The capacity of this hospital is about 600 beds. It has been built for colored patients only, being the best of its kind in the world. Persons who desire to apply for any of the following-named positions should immediately request full information and the appropriate application blank, addressing "The United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C." Graduate Nurses: salaries \$1480 to \$3500 a year. (1 Chief, 2 Assistant Chief, 15 Head, and 45 Staff positions.)

Alabama: Birmingham.—THE BIRMINGHAM BAPTIST HOSPITAL held graduating exercises for a class of ten students in May. Selma.—THE VAUGHAN MEMORIAL HOSPITAL held graduating exercises for a class of seven students on May 12.

Arkansas: Hot Springs.—THE LEO N. LOVI MEMORIAL HOSPITAL graduated a class of seven on May 12.

California: THE CALIFORNIA STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION will hold its twentieth annual convention, the State League, its eighth annual convention and the State Organization for Public Health Nursing its third, in Santa Barbara, June 13-16. This is on the week preceding the National Convention of the Tuberculosis League. Delegates and visitors to the latter Convention will find the week of the State Nurses' Convention a very interesting one. Come early and meet the California nurses. San Francisco.—Graduating exercises for the STANFORD SCHOOL OF NURSING were held on the evening of May 9 at the Auditorium for nineteen members. Dancing followed the exercises. St. Francis Hospital graduated a class of 33 on May 15; San Francisco Hospital, a class of 24 in

May. Fresno.—THE BURNETT SANITARIUM graduated a class of 11 in May. Long Beach.—SEASIDE HOSPITAL graduated a class of 8 on May 12. Los Angeles.—THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY HOSPITAL graduated a class of 28 on May 12; THE METHODIST HOSPITAL, a class of 22 in May; THE PACIFIC HOSPITAL, a class of 8 on May 12. Pasadena.—THE PASADENA HOSPITAL graduated a class of 15 in May. San Leandro.—THE ALAMEDA COUNTY HOSPITAL graduated a class of 6 on May 12.

Colorado: Fort Collins.—THE FORT COLLINS HOSPITAL graduated a class of 3 on May 12. Denver.—THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL graduated a class of 3 on May 12; THE PARK AVENUE HOSPITAL, a class of 8 on May 9; and St. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, a class of 19 on May 31.

Connecticut: THE GRADUATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION OF CONNECTICUT held a regular meeting at St. Francis Hospital, Hartford, on April 7. After the usual business meeting, Martha J. Wilkinson gave an interesting history of the legislative work in the state. In the absence of the chairman of the Legislative Committee, the report was read by Margaret Stack. Two bills were introduced in the present legislature, one to raise the fee for examination for registration from \$5 to \$10; the other to establish a Bureau of Public Health Nursing in the State Department of Health. Many nurses attended the hearings on these bills. THE CONNECTICUT ORGANIZATION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING held a meeting in Wallingford, May 10. New Haven.—THE NEW HAVEN HOSPITAL held graduating exercises for a class of sixteen on May 16. Meriden.—THE MERIDEN HOSPITAL held graduating exercises for a class of 6 on May 12. Bridgeport.—THE BRIDGEPORT HOSPITAL held graduating exercises for a class of 7 in May. THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION held a meeting on May 8. The cedar chest of linen was won by Helen Rudine. The chances sold brought \$350 for the nurses' free room fund. A dinner will be given to the graduating class on June 5 at the Sunside Club. Tea was served at 5, to which the graduates were invited.

Delaware: Wilmington.—THE DELAWARE HOSPITAL graduated a class of 8 on May 22.

District of Columbia: The annual meeting of the GRADUATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION of the District of Columbia was held at the Nurses' Club, 1337 K Street, Washington, May 7. Annual reports were read and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Eleanor Maynard; vice-president, Gertrude Bowling; corresponding secretary, I. Malinde Havey; recording secretary, Mrs. Maud S. Alton; treasurer, Jean Coons; Councillors, Elizabeth Fox, Margaret T. Dennison, Eleanor Hamilton, Sarah Corson, Cassie Bowen, Florence Latham. THE LEAGUE OF NURSING EDUCATION held a meeting at Providence Hospital on March 22. Plans were made for a course of lectures for the purpose of recruiting nurses, to be given at the various schools of Washington during the month of April. There was a very full and interesting report from the committee on the Central School of Nursing, following which Miss Maynard gave a short address on registration and organization. The April meeting was held on the 30th at George Washington University. A short business session was held, after which Dr. Hunter, Pathologist of the University, lectured on Frozen Sections and Blood Analysis, showing slides of each. Dr. Charles D. Easton, who is conducting a Diabetic Clinic, lectured on Insulin Treatment. T. E. Orton of The Agriculture Department lectured on Diet in Diabetes, showing pictures of gardens and the many vegetables with a low per cent of carbohydrates, giving variety to the diabetic diet. He also advised diabetics having their own gardens, as they provide such great interest. COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN graduated a class of 8 in May; THE EMERGENCY HOSPITAL a class of 11 in May; the LUCY WEBB HAYES SCHOOL, a class of 17 on May 24.

Florida: Tampa.—DISTRICT 4 met on May 7 at the Nurses' Home of the Gordon Keller Hospital. Eight new members were accepted. After the business, the members adjourned to the Tea Garden for a social hour.

Georgia: Augusta.—THE UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL graduated a class of 13 in May. **Dublin.**—THE BRIGHAM CLAXTON HOSPITAL graduated a class of 2 on May 12.

Idaho: Boise.—ST. ALPHONSUS HOSPITAL graduated a class of 9 on May 12.

Illinois: Chicago.—ST. LUKE'S ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION held its first annual dinner at the Congress Hotel on April 17. Addresses were given by Miss Collins, Miss Eldredge, Miss Fulmer, and class representatives. GRANT HOSPITAL graduated a class of 18 on May 25; THE ILLINOIS MASONIC HOSPITAL, a class of 9 on May 15; THE JEFFERSON PARK HOSPITAL, a class of 14 in May; THE PASSAVANT HOSPITAL, a class of 4 in May; THE SOUTH SHORE HOSPITAL, a class of 14 on May 9. The Illinois Training School for Nurses will graduate a class on May 22 at St. Paul's Methodist Church. A reception will follow the exercises, at the Nurses' Home. The Presbyterian Hospital held graduating exercises for a class of 62 at the Sprague Home on May 17. The address was given by Rev. Frank Fitt of Highland Park. The diplomas were presented by Albert M. Day; the pins by Mrs. Perkins B. Bass. MERCY HOSPITAL NURSES' ASSOCIATION, through the efforts of their chairman, Lenore Tobin, have raised \$1,100 toward the building of a cottage for tubercular nurses. The First District Nurses' Association of Illinois is erecting the cottage on the grounds of the Naperville Sanitarium. THE GANFELD PARK HOSPITAL ALUMNAE raised \$1,000 for the same purpose by giving a dance. **High.**—THE SHERMAN HOSPITAL graduated a class of 4 in May at the Woman's Club. **Galesburg.**—THE GALESBURG COTTAGE HOSPITAL graduated a class of 3 on May 15. **Pana.**—THE HUBER MEMORIAL HOSPITAL graduated a class of 5 on May 12. **Peoria.**—THE METHODIST HOSPITAL graduated a class of 16 in May.

Indiana: Indianapolis.—THE INDIANA STATE LEAGUE OF NURSING EDUCATION and the FOURTH DISTRICT ASSOCIATION held their May meetings at the Deaconess Hospital Nurses' Home in conjunction with the Institute on Maternal and Infant Hygiene, arranged by the Child Hygiene Division of the State Board of Health. The meetings were well attended by nurses from all parts of the district. National Hospital Day was observed by all hospitals in Indianapolis with special programmes. The

City Hospital and the Deaconess Hospital held reunions for mothers with babies born in the Hospitals, the hospitals were open to the public from 2 to 5 p. m. Demonstrations of nursing methods were given at the City Hospital. The Robert W. Long Hospital gave demonstrations in the teaching of nurses and in diet. The Social Service Department of the hospital held a reception. The Methodist Hospital held open house and exhibits were given of dietetics and laboratory facilities, including complete X-ray equipment. St. Vincent's Hospital held exercises for their thirteen nurses, the speakers were the Rev. Father Maurice O'Connor of the Catholic Community Center and Dr. David Ross. Sunnyside Sanatorium, the Marion County Tuberculosis Sanatorium, observed the day by dedicating three new buildings. THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF THE ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL entertained the graduating class May 14, with a dinner party at the Spink Arms Hotel, followed by a theater party. THE CITY HOSPITAL ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION met at the hospital May 12. Following the business meeting the Senior Class gave a play, The Young Dr. Devine. The Alumnae members then joined in the programme for Hospital Day. The next meeting will be a picnic supper and boat ride at Broad Ripple Park, July 14. Fort Wayne.—THE NURSES' CENTRAL DIRECTORY of District No. 1, which was opened last September, now has 105 nurses on the register. Mrs. Clara (Meier) Fearster, class of 1921, Lutheran Hospital, is the Registrar; she is located at 3018 California Avenue. The annual commencement exercises of the LUTHERAN HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES were held May 16; 25 nurses received diplomas. Dr. Chas. Beall and Rev. Walter Klausung were the speakers. Diplomas were presented by Rev. H. C. Leahr; the hospital badges and a set of instruments, a gift from the Hospital Ladies' Aid Society, were presented by the superintendent, Anna M. Holtman. The graduating classes and their superintendents of the St. Joseph, Methodist, and Lutheran Hospitals were entertained at the Lutheran Hospital Nurses' Home on May 3. The regular meeting of the First District Association was held at the Methodist Hospital. The next meeting will be held in July at a

place to be announced. Mishawaka.—ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL graduated a class of 4 in May. Richmond.—REED MEMORIAL HOSPITAL graduated a class of 6 in May. South Bend.—EPWORTH HOSPITAL graduated a class of 6 in May. Terre Haute.—THE UNION HOSPITAL graduated a class of 3 in May.

Iowa: Atlantic.—THE ATLANTIC HOSPITAL held graduating exercises for a class of 5 in the Presbyterian Church on May 12. Burlington.—DISTRICT 2 held a meeting on March 24, at which Frances M. Ott of Indiana was the guest and speaker. A dinner was served in the Masonic Temple by the alumnae associations of the Burlington and Mercy Hospitals. In the evening an organ recital was enjoyed. Creston.—THE GREATER COMMUNITY HOSPITAL graduated a class of 2 on May 12. Council Bluffs.—Edith Goodner, graduate of the Jennie Edmundson Hospital, has been appointed a head nurse in the Hand Hospital, Shenandoah. Davenport.—THE SIXTH DISTRICT ASSOCIATION was entertained by Mercy Hospital Alumnae on April 19. There was an attendance of forty-two. An entertainment was given by the members of the Senior class. After the business meeting a luncheon and social hour were enjoyed, followed by a tour of the hospital. MERCY HOSPITAL ALUMNAE, at their February meeting, had a most interesting address by Dr. L. H. Koender on Nursing Ethics and one on Parliamentary Law by Anna Enright. ST. LUKE'S ALUMNAE was entertained by Mrs. Gansworth. Agnes Conway spoke of her work as county tuberculosis nurse. Craig Anderson, who has been for two years superintendent of St. Luke's Training School, has been appointed acting superintendent of the hospital, succeeding Ann Gossman. Miss Anderson has made a good record of efficiency and ability. Des Moines.—Elizabeth G. Fox, president of the National Organization for Public Health Nursing, gave an interesting after-dinner talk to a group of nurses in April. THE IOWA LUTHERAN HOSPITAL celebrated Music Week by entertaining the Seventh District Association in the beautiful new nurses' home with an interesting programme. Fairfield.—THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF THE JEFFERSON

COUNTY HOSPITAL has elected: President, Ethel Castile; secretary, Vera McCleary. Alta Wyatt is taking postgraduate work in Cleveland. Grinnell.—THE COMMUNITY HOSPITAL graduated a class of 3 in May. Iowa City.—DISTRICT 5 held a meeting on April 6 at the Westlawn Nurses' Home. Edna L. Foley of Chicago spoke inspiringly on Every Nurse's Duty in the Field of Preventive Medicine. A social hour followed. There were about 100 present. Sioux City.—THE NEW SAMARITAN HOSPITAL held graduating exercises for a class of 16 on May 10.

Kansas: Hillsboro.—THE SALEM HOSPITAL graduated a class of 7 in May. Topeka.—ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL graduated a class of 6 in May. Kansas City.—THE BELL MEMORIAL HOSPITAL graduated a class of 2 in May. Wichita.—ST. FRANCIS FREE DISPENSARY graduated a class of 14 in May. Independence.—DISTRICT 3 met at Mt. Carmel Hospital, Pittsburgh, with a good attendance. Contributions were made for Russian Red Cross nurses and for the Delano Fund. After the business meeting, the Sisters entertained the members with a luncheon. The next meeting will be held in September at Fort Scott. THE ALUMNAE OF THE WEST SIDE HOSPITAL entertained the recent graduates with a line party to the theater and a luncheon.

Kentucky: THE KENTUCKY STATE ASSOCIATION will hold its annual meeting at Dayton, June 6, 7, 8. Louisville.—THE LOUISVILLE CITY HOSPITAL ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION elected officers for the year as follows: President, Julia Cunningham; vice-president, Mrs. McClelland; secretary, Agnes O'Rourke; treasurer, Jo O'Connor. After the business session, a delightful lunch was served by Mrs. Erskine. THE DEACONESSE HOSPITAL graduated a class of 6 in May; THE NORTON MEMORIAL INFIRMARY a class of 9 on May 12.

Louisiana. The next examination of the LOUISIANA NURSES' BOARD OF EXAMINERS will be held in New Orleans and Shreveport, June 18, 19, 20, 1923. For further information, apply to Dr. J. S. Hebert, 27 Canachs Building, New Orleans, La. Alexandria.—THE BAPTIST HOSPITAL will graduate a class of 5 on May 12. Patterson.—ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL will graduate a class of 6 on May 12.

Maryland: Baltimore.—THE CHURCH HOME AND INFIRMARY graduated a class of 24 in May; THE HOSPITAL FOR THE WOMEN OF MARYLAND, a class of 12 in May. THE JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL held graduating exercises for a class of 59 at the Hospital on May 24. The address was given by Dorothy Stimson, Dean of Goucher College. The scholarships were awarded by Hon. Henry D. Harlan; the diplomas were presented by Dr. Winford H. Smith. The Senior scholarships were awarded to Georgia L. Hafer and Helen L. Douw. MERCY HOSPITAL graduated a class of 27 in May; SOUTH BALTIMORE HOSPITAL, a class of 2 in May. Cumberland.—THE WESTERN MARYLAND HOSPITAL graduated a class of 4 in May. Easton.—THE EMERGENCY HOSPITAL graduated a class of 6 in May. Salisbury.—THE PENINSULA GENERAL HOSPITAL graduated a class of 4 in May.

Massachusetts: THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION will hold its annual meeting in Central Hall, Boston Public Library, June 16. This will consist of business meetings chiefly. Adda Eldredge, President of the American Nurses' Association, will make an address on The Value of the Educational Director. No other programme will be provided as members are being urged to attend the meetings of the National League of Nursing Education the following week. Boston.—THE NEW ENGLAND INDUSTRIAL NURSES' ASSOCIATION had, at their April meeting an address on Is the Industrial Nurse an Asset or a Liability to Industry? by John Garvey. Sally Johnson spoke on Legislation. At the May meeting, Ethel M. Johnson told How Massachusetts Protects Working Women and Children. THE BOSTON CITY HOSPITAL graduated a class of 20 on May 25; THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, a class of 29 on May 24. Fall River.—THE TRUBSDALE HOSPITAL graduated a class of 13 on May 12; the South Wing of the hospital was opened on that day. THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF THE FALL RIVER GENERAL HOSPITAL entertained the members of the graduating class at a banquet on April 24. The graduating exercises of the school were held in the Technical High School, for a class of 10, on May 3. The address was given by Rev. W. B. Goghan of New Bedford. A dance followed

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and surgery will be set forth. A branch of St. BARNABAS GUILD FOR NURSES has been organized in the city with about 100 members. A special church service for nurses was held at St. Paul's Cathedral on May 6. To celebrate this, all of the training schools for nurses in the city, and all nursing organizations were invited to come in uniform to the Cathedral. Two hundred and fifty seats were reserved in the center of the church, and the different groups of nurses marched in procession behind the vested choir in the processional. THE FARRAND TRAINING SCHOOL ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION held its third annual banquet at the Statler Hotel, May 30. There were present 185 members. Edgar A. Guest, Detroit, entertained the Association for an hour or more following the banquet. Emily A. McLaughlin, Superintendent of Nurses, spoke of the Biennial Conventions of 1924 and secured an enthusiastic response when she asked for coöperation and assistance of all present. Mrs. L. E. Gretter, for twenty years, Principal of the Farrand Training School, thanked the Alumnae for a gift of flowers upon the 25th anniversary of the Visiting Nurses' Association, of which she is Superintendent. Battle Creek.—THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF THE BATTLE CREEK SANITARIUM AND HOSPITAL SCHOOL OF NURSING had an address at their February meeting by Miss Nowlin, Supervisor of the Day Nursery. The Association voted to take the responsibility of furnishing the medical supplies for the year. The Committee on raising the quota for the biennial convention planned a picture show for March. In addition, \$50 will be given from the treasury. Mrs. L. E. Gretter of Detroit was a guest at this meeting and gave a few words of greeting. Dr. Stagman gave an interesting account of her trip abroad. Kalamazoo.—DISTRICT 5 has elected officers as follows: President, Henrietta Shoemaker; vice-presidents, Gertrude Bowens, Rose Taylor; secretary, Nell R. Lemmer; treasurer, Mrs. Anna McPherson. Early in March, Sarah E. Sly was in the city conferring with the committee on the revision of the by-laws for the Bronson Hospital Alumnae Association. Miss Sly also gave a very interesting talk to the Fifth District Association. The regular meeting of the Fifth District was held on

April 4, in St. Joseph. Mary C. Traylor, of Kalamazoo, read and discussed the Public Health Nurses' Bill which is now before the Legislature. THE BRONSON MEMORIAL ALUMNAE held their annual banquet at the Park American Hotel on May 12. A class of 10 was graduated from the hospital in May. Saginaw.—THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL graduated a class of 4 in May. Lansing.—THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL graduated a class of 7 on May 10. Flint.—HURLEY HOSPITAL graduated a class of 9 on May 22 at the Durant Hotel.

Minnesota: A STATE MEETING FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES was held in the Twin Cities on April 20 and 21. Frances Brink was the guest of honor at a banquet held on the evening of the 20th. Austin.—St. OLAV LUTHERAN HOSPITAL graduated a class of 7 in May. Duluth.—St. MARY'S HOSPITAL graduated a class of 24 on May 12. Ten nurses from Duluth attended the regional conference on Child Hygiene, held in Virginia, Minn., April 13, under the auspices of the Range Nurses' Club. A most interesting meeting was reported. Several public health nurses attended the special meeting called by the State Public Health Section on April 20 and 21. Eunice Smith, graduate of St. Luke's Hospital, was recently elected assistant registrar of the Second District Nurses' Central Registry. Only those of the Second District can really appreciate what this means.—Progress and more Progress! Miss Cunn, former chief surgical nurse at St. Luke's Hospital, has accepted a position as organizer and teacher of classes in First Aid and Home Care of the Sick in Duluth. Faribault.—St. LUCAS' DRACONERS HOSPITAL graduated a class of 3 in May. Mankato.—IMMANUEL HOSPITAL graduated a class of 10 on May 23. Minneapolis. THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF THE UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL had Miss Powell as a guest at their January meeting. Officers elected at that meeting are: President, Esther Anderson; vice-president, Sally Owen; recording secretary, Alice Lough; corresponding secretary, Antoinette Preshek; treasurer, Dorothy Kurtzman. Pearl McIvor has been appointed state director of public health nurses in Minnesota. THE MINNEAPOLIS GENERAL graduated a class of 16 on May 12. Edith A. Barber has resigned as assistant

director of nurses; she is succeeded by Irene Wabbe. Frances Madigan is instructor and Helen Erickson is assistant instructor. THE EVEL HOSPITAL graduated a class of 17 on April 20, at exercises held at the Woman's Club. The address, Enthusiasm, was given by W. F. Webster. The diplomas were presented by Dr. Eitel and the pins by Mrs. Eitel. St. ANDREW'S HOSPITAL graduated a class of 5 on May 12; THE SWEDISH HOSPITAL, a class of 28 in May. THE SWEDISH HOSPITAL ALUMNAE entertained District No. 3 at the new dormitory on April 11. Dr. F. L. Adair gave an address. A luncheon and social hour followed. There was an attendance of 300. Red Wing.—THE RED WING HOSPITAL graduated a class of 2 in May. Rochester.—THE KATHLEEN HOSPITALS graduated a class of 26 in May. St. MARY'S HOSPITAL held exercises for a class of 28 on May 29. Class reunions followed the exercises. On Sunday, the 27th, there was a baccalaureate service; on Monday, clinics, inspection of the hospital, a tea, and in the evening, an anniversary dinner in honor of the graduates. On May 30, the Alumnae Association met and enjoyed addresses by Dr. C. H. Mayo and Irene English. THE SIXTH DISTRICT held its annual meeting on May 1, when the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Wilson; vice-president, Miss Sanders; secretary, E. Sheehan; treasurer, A. Gillard. St. Paul.—Seventy-five members of the Private Duty Section met at the City and County Hospital on May 4, guests of the Alumnae Association. Demonstrations by senior students, a trip through the hospital and the dainty refreshments were thoroughly enjoyed. The members of St. Luke's Hospital Alumnae Association raised \$24,000, during the recent drive, as a contribution toward the new nurses' home. Among the gifts is one of \$300 from Mr. John Tupperman, of Ottawa, Canada, as a memorial to his daughter Jean, class of 1912, who lost her life during the late war. The Misses Margaret and Edith Rhinell, Mount Park Hospital, class of 1922, sailed from San Francisco on May 17 for Peking, China, where they have positions in the Hospital of the Rockefeller Institute. St. LUKE'S HOSPITAL graduated a class of 20 on May 12; the St. PAUL HOSPITAL, a class of 8 on May 12. Winona.—THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF THE

WISCONSIN GENERAL HOSPITAL gave a banquet to the class of 1923 at the Social Tea Rooms on April 9.

Mississippi: Meridian. — THE MATTHEW HANCOCK HOSPITAL graduated a class of 8 on May 12.

Missouri: The annual certificates of registration for registered nurses of Missouri will be issued as usual this year. All registered nurses of Missouri who do not receive the application for this certificate are asked to communicate with the board. Many letters are returned to the office of the board, addresses not being correct. All nurses who formerly had the right to practice as registered nurses in Missouri before the law of 1921 was passed and who did not obtain the license as registered nurse under that law will have the opportunity to obtain such license this year. Such nurses are advised to write to Missouri State Board of Nurse Examiners, 630 Chemical Building, St. Louis, Mo., soon after July 1 of this year. All alumnae associations should carefully check each member and inform any that have not obtained license as registered nurse to make application. Copies of the amended law will not be available until July 15 or later. Independence. — THE INDEPENDENCE SANITARIUM graduated a class of 6 on May 31. Joplin. — St. JOHN'S HOSPITAL graduated a class of 3 on May 12. Kansas City. — THE GENERAL HOSPITAL graduated a class of 10 on May 11; THE COLORED DIVISION OF THE GENERAL, a class of 7 in May; St. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, a class of 7 in May; TRINITY LUTHERAN, a class of 7 in May. Springfield. — THE BURCH DEACONESSE HOSPITAL graduated a class of 4 on May 12; the SPRINGFIELD HOSPITAL, a class of 6 in May; St. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL graduated a class of 14 on May 24. St. Louis. — St. LUKE'S ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION held a meeting on April 21 at the Nurses' Home when plans were made for the school reunion and commencement. Music by the student nurses was enjoyed and a talk by Dr. Gradwohl on The Training of Technicians. The May Festival presented by the student nurses on the hospital lawn on May 1st was a great success. — the crowning of the May Queen, dances, etc. Graduating exercises were held on the hospital grounds on May 31 for a class of 11. The

alumnae banquet and dance were held in the evening at the Hotel Chase. M. Elizabeth Shellabarger is director of the Public Health Nursing course at the South Side Teaching Center. Jeannette Flannagan has resigned from the staff of Municipal Nurses to become Health Supervisor for the Missouri Pacific Railway. NOYES HOSPITAL graduated a class of 4 in May; THE MISSOURI BAPTIST SANITARIUM, a class of 12 on May 12; St. LOUIS MULLANPHY HOSPITAL, a class of 8 in May.

Montana: Billings. — St. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL graduated a class of 7 on May 12. Butte. — THE DEACONESSE HOSPITAL graduated a class of 2 in May. Great Falls. — COLUMBUS HOSPITAL graduated a class of 8 in May. Kalispell. — THE KALISPELL GENERAL HOSPITAL graduated a class of 3 on May 9.

Nebraska: Lincoln. — St. ELIZABETH'S HOSPITAL graduated a class of 6 on May 12. Norfolk. — CAMPBELL HOSPITAL graduated a class of 7 on May 12. Omaha. — BISHOP CLARKSON HOSPITAL graduated a class of 4 in May; THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL graduated a class of 6 on May 24; the SWEDISH MISSION HOSPITAL, a class of 9 in May.

New Hampshire: THE NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION will hold a meeting on June 13, at Concord. Hanover. — Anna C. Locherby, formerly superintendent of the Laconia Hospital, and recently at the Worcester City Hospital, has been appointed Superintendent of the Mary Hitchcock Memorial Hospital, beginning her duties on June 1. Whitefield. — The secretary of the Alumnae Association of the Morrison Hospital conceived the idea of reaching the members by means of a round robin letter which has been sent by registered mail from one to another, visiting many states and giving great enjoyment. Berlin. — Dorothy Goodwin of the District Nursing Department has resigned to take up private nursing at her home, Gardner, Maine.

New Jersey: THE NEW JERSEY STATE ORGANIZATION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING held its annual meeting in Passaic, April 7, and elected as officers: President, Helen d'A. Stephen, Orange; vice-president, Grace Miller, Locust; recording secretary, Flora A. Moore, Maplewood; corresponding secretary, Frances A. Dunn, East Orange; treasurer, Grace

Wells, Jersey City; director, Myrtle Taylor, Newark. The State Federation of Women's Clubs at their convention in Atlantic City, May 4, placed the name of Frances A. Dennis on their honor roll, "In grateful appreciation of her ability, untiring effort and self sacrifice in advancing educational standards for nurses in New Jersey." Atlantic City.—THE ATLANTIC CITY HOSPITAL graduated a class of 3 in May. Camden.—COOPER HOSPITAL graduated a class of 10 on May 12. Hackensack.—HACKENSACK HOSPITAL graduated a class of 9 in May. Jersey City.—JERSEY CITY HOSPITAL graduated a class of 11 on May 15; CHRIST HOSPITAL, a class of 11 on May 24. Morristown.—THE MORRISTOWN MEMORIAL HOSPITAL graduated a class of 12 in May. Newark.—THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL graduated a class of 11 in May; THE HOSPITAL OF ST. BARNABAS, a class of 6 in May. New Brunswick.—ST. PETER'S GENERAL HOSPITAL graduated a class of 7 on May 17. Orange.—ORANGE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL graduated a class of 11 in May. Paterson.—PATERSON GENERAL HOSPITAL graduated a class of 8 in May. Passaic.—THE PASSAIC GENERAL HOSPITAL graduated a class of 11 on May 12.

New Mexico: An Act to establish a Board of Examiners for Trained Nurses, and to regulate the practice of professional trained nursing in the State of New Mexico.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of New Mexico:

SECTION 1. That a Board to be known as the Board of Nurses' Examiners for the State of New Mexico, is hereby created to consist of five members, who shall be appointed by the Governor, such appointments to be made from a list of recommended nurses submitted by the State Nurses' Association. Each of the members of said Board shall be a trained nurse of at least 24 years of age, of good moral character, a graduate from training school connected with a general hospital of good standing, where not less than three years of extensive training with a systematic course of instruction is given in the wards. One of the members of said Board shall be designated to hold office for one year, two for two years, and two for three years, and each

shall be a licensed nurse under the provisions of this Act.

SECTION 2. The members of said Board shall elect from their members a President, and a Secretary who shall also be the treasurer. Three members of this Board shall constitute a quorum. The Board is authorized to make such by-laws and rules as are necessary to govern its proceedings and to carry into effect the purposes of this Act. The Secretary shall keep in full minutes of all proceedings of said Board, and shall have custody of all records and papers belonging to the Board. The Secretary shall notify all applicants for registration of their eligibility or rejection; send notice of the time and place of meetings, and conduct the correspondence of the Board. The Secretary shall be required to keep a register of the names of all nurses duly licensed under this Act, which shall be open to public inspection. The President and Secretary shall make a Biennial report to the Governor on the second Monday immediately preceding the convening of the Legislature, together with a statement of the receipts and disbursements of said Board.

SECTION 3. It shall be the duty of the Board to meet not less than once a year, notice of which meeting shall be given to not less than 8 newspapers of the State and one Nursing Journal not less than one month previous to the date of said meeting. At every meeting, it shall be the duty of the Board to examine all applicants seeking a license under the provisions of this Act. Surgical, Medical and Obstetrical nursing, (Genito-urinary for male nurses instead of obstetrics), nursing of children, mental and nervous diseases, anatomy, physiology, materia medica, hygiene and dietetics, shall be subjects candidates shall be examined in to determine their fitness and ability to give efficient care to the sick. Upon filing application for examination and registration, each applicant shall deposit a fee of ten dollars, which in no case shall be returned should applicant fail in his or her examination. The applicant shall furnish evidence satisfactory to the Board that he or she is twenty-one years of age, is a graduate nurse from a standard hospital and is of good moral character.

SECTION 4. All nurses who are engaged in nursing within the State at the time of the passage of this Act, and who shall show to the satisfaction of said Board that they are of good moral character and were graduated from a training school connected with a hospital or sanitarium giving not less than two years' general training, which maintains in other respects proper standards, shall be entitled to registration without examination provided they register prior to January 1, 1924.

SECTION 5. The minimum requirements for hospital training schools shall be thirty beds with an average of twelve patients per day. Training schools for nurses shall be required to give such systematic training as will meet the requirements of the State Board of Nurses' Examiners. Candidates are entitled to a license who make 75 per cent in each subject. If applicants fall below 75 per cent in any subject, they will be given credit on all subjects passed, and will be required to appear again for examination only in those subjects in which they have failed. No person will be admitted to examination who has not previously filed an application for registration on blanks furnished by said Board. Applicants who have applied more than one month in advance of a meeting of the Board will be furnished with temporary permits authorizing them to practice until the next meeting of the Board, after which meeting such permit will be void.

SECTION 6. All fees received by the State Board of Examiners under this Act shall be paid to the Treasurer of said Board, and shall pay the same out on vouchers issued and signed by the President and Secretary of said Board upon warrants drawn by the President of the State Board of Nurses' Examiners. All moneys so received and placed in said fund shall be used by the State Board of Nurses' Examiners in defraying its expenses in carrying out the provisions of this Act.

SECTION 7. Any registered nurse from any other state, where the laws with reference to professional nursing are up to the standards of the laws of the State of New Mexico, who shall show to the satisfaction of said Board that he or she is a graduate nurse of a standard hospital and a hospital of not less than thirty beds, the standard of instruction and

training of which shall meet the requirements of the State Board of Nurses' Examiners, shall receive a license to practice professional nursing in the State of New Mexico, upon payment of the registration fee of ten dollars.

SECTION 8. It shall be unlawful hereafter for any person to practice nursing within the state, as a trained nurse, or shall designate, describe or advertise himself or herself as a "Registered Nurse," or shall use the initials "R.N.," or similar abbreviations for designation, description or advertising, without having first obtained a license of registration as herein provided, and any person who shall do so, or who shall violate any of the provisions of this Act, shall be subject to a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than five hundred dollars.

SECTION 9. All licenses of registration issued by said Board shall be signed by the President and Secretary of said Board, and have the seal affixed thereto.

SECTION 10. Every person receiving a license from said Board shall cause the same to be recorded in the County wherein said applicant resides; provided, that such certificate may be renewed annually thereafter without examination, or the performance of any duty other than the payment of an annual license fee of one dollar to the treasurer of the State Board of Nurses' Examiners and the recording of such renewal certificate in the office of the Recorder; provided further, that the County Clerk shall record such certificate upon the payment of a fee of one dollar and shall record such renewal certificates upon the payment of a fee of fifty cents.

New York: Buffalo.—**DISTRICT NO. 1** held its annual meeting at the Buffalo Sisters of Charity Hospital on May 9. The following officers were elected: President, Laura F. Lewis; vice-presidents, Anna Hooley, Tessa M. Klein; secretary, Ellen Garvey; treasurer, Margaret Dohy; directors for three years, Anne L. Hansen, Clara Schmitz. Following the business session an interesting talk was given by Mrs. Ward Pearce on "Charities." Father Beland gave a very interesting address. Marion Fox, Homeopathic Hospital, has gone to New York to take a postgraduate course at Bellevue Hospital. Marguerite Warren, Buffalo General, has gone to Honolulu,

Hawaii, to accept a position as anesthetist at the Queen's Hospital. Martha Morningstar has resigned her position as nurse instructor at the Buffalo City Hospital. Katherine Weaver, Buffalo General, received an appointment to the nursing staff of the Buffalo Tuberculosis Association. Edna M. Abbey has been appointed Chief Nurse of the Erie County Tuberculosis Bureau. Olive Common, Memorial Hospital, Niagara Falls, has resigned her position as Welfare Nurse at Tonawanda. THE BUFFALO HOSPITAL SISTERS OF CHARITY held graduation exercises for a class of 9 on May 17. Rt. Rev. William Turner, Bishop of Buffalo, presented the diplomas. At the annual meeting of the Alumnae Association of the Hospital, the following officers were elected: President, Eleanor Calney; secretary, Anna M. Klefer; treasurer, Minnie Maloney. THE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL graduated a class of 11 on May 17. Clifton Springs.—THE GENESSEE VALLEY NURSES' ASSOCIATION held its April meeting on the 24th as guests of the Alumnae Association of the Clifton Springs Sanitarium. A most interesting talk on Vitamins was given, and then the guests witnessed a delightful student's gymnasium class. Canandaigua.—THE FREDERICK FERRIS THOMPSON HOSPITAL held graduating exercises on May 31 for a class of 8. Addresses were given by Bishop Ferris and Amy M. Hilliard. A year's subscription to the *Journal* was given each graduate by Miss Kraemer and Miss Bidmead. Elin K. Kraemer, superintendent of the hospital, has announced her resignation, to take effect in the fall. Great regret is felt by all who know how much the hospital, the school, and the city owe to her work. A new building for the graduate nurse supervisors is just being erected, the gift of Mrs. Thompson. Rochester.—THE NEW YORK STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION held an Institute, May 22-25, at the Mechanics Institute. The following subjects were taken up: Principles of Teaching, Dr. Robert T. Hill, State Department of Education; Ways in Which the Care of Patients Can Be Made of Greater Educational Value to the Nurse, Gertrude Bates; The Daily Care of the Patient, Mabel E. Hoffman; Demonstration of Catheterization, Irrigation of Bladder and Installation of Medicine, Lillian A.

Reed; Records for Schools of Nursing, Alice Shepard Gilman; Slides, History of Nursing, Mabel E. Miller; Problems Confronting the Inexperienced Instructor, Hazel L. Jennings; What Our Students Should Know About Nutrition, Caroline M. Lucas; Teaching Bacteriology, Susie A. Watson; Schedules for Practical Experience, Eunice A. Smith. Syracuse.—THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF THE HOSPITAL OF THE GOOD SHEPARD held an enjoyable informal dance in the ball room of the Onondaga Hotel, April 9, for the benefit of the Endowment Fund. THE CROUSE-LEAVING HOSPITAL graduated a class of 51 in May. Auburn.—THE AUBURN CITY HOSPITAL ALUMNAE at their April meeting made plans for putting on a motion picture for the benefit of the Association. An article from the March *Journal* was read aloud at the meeting. Ithaca.—THE ITHACA CITY HOSPITAL held graduating exercises for a class of 12 on May 12, in the First Methodist Church. Addresses were made by Dr. George B. Broad, Mary M. Roberts, and President Livingston Farrand. Ogdensburg.—THE A. BARTON HEPBURN HOSPITAL graduated a class of 18 in May. Utica.—THE FAYTON HOSPITAL held graduating exercises on May 12 for a class of 7. Saranac Lake.—THE GRADUATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION held its annual meeting on May 1. Officers elected are: President, Mary O. Smith; vice-presidents, Anna W. Pearson, Frances M. Freer; secretary, Catherine McDonnell; treasurer, Helen Denny; directors, Mrs. Arthur T. Samuel, Madeline Smith. After the meeting, the directors met and appointed a committee on Ethics for the District, Mary C. Mullen, chairman. Plattsburg.—THE CHAMPLAIN VALLEY HOSPITAL graduated a class of 12 in May. Albany.—Julia A. Littlefield has resigned her position as Superintendent of the Homeopathic Hospital after ten years of service. She will be greatly missed. Amsterdam.—THE CENTURY CLUB recently instituted an essay contest, the subject being The Educational Value of a Nursing Career. Emily Sullivan, sixteen years of age, submitted an essay which was purchased by a benefactor of the City Hospital and presented to the training school. It was a most excellent essay. Oskoning.—THE OSKONING HOSPITAL

graduated a class of 3 in May. Poughkeepsie.—Vassar Brothers Hospital graduated a class of 12 on May 31. New York City.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND THE MEMBERS OF THE NURSING COMMITTEE of the Henry Street Settlement give enthusiastic endorsement to the selection of Miss Goodrich for the University School of Nursing at Yale, but sorrow that her important work as director of the Henry Street Nursing Service must cease. They express their gratitude and appreciation for the services that Miss Goodrich has given during the seven years of her devoted and inspiring leadership. They announce the appointment of Marguerite Wales of California as director to follow Miss Goodrich, and the appointment of Mary Gardner of Providence, R. I., as consultant director. Miss Wales is a graduate of the Vassar Camp and of the Presbyterian Hospital. BELLEVUE TRAINING SCHOOL held a meeting in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the school, at Carnegie Hall on May 8. All the schools of the city participated in the exercises. The salutation was given by Lucy Minnigerode. Addresses were made by Annie W. Goodrich and Major General Ireland. BELLEVUE NURSES are reported as follows: Harriet Van Sickle who has been Superintendent of the Residence, has accepted a position at Sea View. Miss Bamber, class of 1909, is Director of Nursing at Grasslands, Valhalla. Marguerite Neff, class of 1921, is Superintendent of Nurses at the Jane C. Stormont Hospital, Topeka, Kas. THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION gave a dinner to the graduates on May 10 at Osborn Hall. THE NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING has appointed Theresa Kraker as Assistant Director. Alta Dines succeeds Miss Crandall as Director of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. Edna Palmer has been appointed Director of Public Health Nursing at Rye. Nancy E. Cadmus, who has been General Director to the Maternity Center Association since January 1, 1922, has resigned her position to take effect June 15. She will reside in Cayuga, N. Y. Hazel Corbin, who has been connected with the Association the past five years, succeeds her. Margaret S. Wilson assumed office as Superintendent of Nurses at the Post Grad-

uate Hospital May 1. Miss Wilson had been Assistant Director of Nurses at the School for Nurses of the Graduate School of Medicine (Medico-Chirurgical), Philadelphia. Miss Wilson was Chief Nurse and Director of Units of the Army School of Nursing at Camp Lewis and at Fort Sheridan. Helen Young, who has been Acting Director of the Presbyterian School for Nurses since Miss Maxwell's resignation, became Director of the School on April 1st. Elizabeth Gregg has been appointed Executive Secretary of the Association of Tuberculosis Clinics of Greater New York, succeeding Miss Stringer who has resigned because of illness. BROAD STREET HOSPITAL held graduating exercises on May 10, in the ball room of the Ritz Carlton, for a class of nine. The address, *The Superficial How and the Fundamental Why of Nursing*, was given by Mary M. Roberts, editor of the *American Journal of Nursing*. THE COMMUNITY HOSPITAL held graduating exercises for a class of 6 on May 23. THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY HOSPITAL SCHOOL FOR NURSES has assumed the financial responsibility for the membership of the school in the Eastern Council of Nursing Education. At the annual meeting of the Association, the following officers were elected: President, Mary A. Land; vice-president, Theodora H. LeFebvre; corresponding secretary, Julia B. Shea; recording secretary, Ann Marie Hellner; treasurer, Ella M. Curran; trustees, Elizabeth A. Greener, Irene B. Vocum. Meetings are being held at the City Hospital Dispensary, 220 East 59th St. LINCOLN HOSPITAL and Home graduated a class of 23 in May. THE METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL graduated a class of 14 in May. THE MISERICORDIA HOSPITAL held graduating exercises for a class of 7 on May 12, at the hospital. Addresses were made by Dr. A. H. Schmitt, and Dr. Denis McAuliffe. The class recited the Nightingale Pledge. Diplomas were presented by John F. Brady, D.D., M.D. Senior classes of high schools and colleges were invited to be present. A banquet was tendered the graduating class and the medical board on May 16. MR. SEWAL HOSPITAL is to have a new Nurses' Home. One-half of the sum necessary (\$1,500,000) has already been pledged by the members of the Hospital and School Boards. THE NEW

YORK NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL celebrated its 100th anniversary on April 29. THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL graduated a class of 40 on May 10 at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church. The Alumnae Association reports that Adele L. Faure has opened a Rest Home on the Mediterranean. Margaret Kinne is anesthetist at the Woman's Hospital, Cleveland. Agnes E. Maynard is a supervising nurse for the New York State Health Department. Marie C. Byron is instructor at the Deaconess Hospital, Buffalo. Isabel Loust Evans, class of 1899, St. Luke's Hospital, has resigned the position with the Red Cross which she has held for five years; she is planning to take a course at Teachers College. SEA VIEW HOSPITAL, Staten Island, held graduating exercises for its 14 postgraduate students on May 22, at the Hospital, and at the same time a class of attendants was graduated. Brooklyn.—THE BROOKLYN HOSPITAL graduated a class of 48 on May 10. THE HOSPITAL OF THE HOLY FAMILY graduated a class of 12 in May. THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF THE LONG ISLAND COLLEGE HOSPITAL held its annual meeting on April 10, and elected: President, Mabel W. Phelps; vice-presidents, Madge R. Nevins, Rhoda McKee; recording secretary, Mary Caldwell; corresponding secretary, Kathryn G. Griffin; treasurer, Helen V. Kenny; director, Mollie A. Hoge. The graduate nurses and nurses in training of the LONG ISLAND COLLEGE HOSPITAL participated in the recent drive in March for the Million Dollar Campaign of their hospital. The two groups of nurses, under the direction of the President of the Alumnae Association, were organized into 22 teams, which consisted of 220 workers. The sum of \$30,000 was raised. WYCKOFF HEIGHTS HOSPITAL graduated a class of 6 on May 10. Mary M. Roberts gave the address. St. CATHERINE'S HOSPITAL graduated a class of 20 on May 8. Jamaica.—MARY IMMACULATE HOSPITAL graduated a class of 4 in May. The annual meeting of The Saint Mary Alumnae Association of Brooklyn resulted in the election of the following officers: President, Mrs. Edna Brennack; vice-president, Elizabeth Glynn; treasurer, Della Shanahan; secretary, Helen M. Jamison. The regular reunion of the graduates was held this year at

the Hotel Pennsylvania on May 9. About sixty members were present, representing members of classes from the earliest to the latest. Dinner, served to the graduates was followed by dancing to which friends were invited.

North Carolina: Asheville.—THE MISSION HOSPITAL graduated eight nurses on May 1. The diplomas were presented by Charles H. Cochr, M.D., Dean; the pins, by Mrs. A. S. Wheeler, President of the Board of Directors. Fannie V. Andrews is Superintendent of the hospital. This is an up-to-date institution, and when the new wing is complete it will be the second largest in the state. There are a number of private rooms, and wards, besides seven free wards, where city and county patients are cared for. Charlotte.—THE NEW CHARLOTTE SANITARIUM graduated a class of 6 on May 12; THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL, a class of 12 in May. Raleigh.—MARY ELIZABETH HOSPITAL graduated a class of 6 in May; REX HOSPITAL, a class of 4 on May 12. Sanatorium.—THE NORTH CAROLINA SANATORIUM graduated a class of 9 in May. Durham.—WATTS HOSPITAL graduated a class of 5 in May. Wilmington.—JAMES WALKER MEMORIAL HOSPITAL graduated a class of 12 in May. Winston-Salem.—THE CITY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL graduated a class of 7 on May 12.

North Dakota:—THE NORTH DAKOTA STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION held its eleventh annual meeting on April 26 and 27 at Minot. It was well attended and proved well worth while. Minot citizens as well as its nurses did all that could be done to make it pleasant for the visitors and delegates. Miss Eldredge was present and was at her best. Miss Brink, of the National Organization for Public Health Nursing gave a number of helpful addresses. The public health nurses in the association decided to organize as a section. The State League also had a meeting, and took some part on the regular programme. The convention closed with the usual banquet, though this one proved to be a most unusual one. An elaborate musical programme had been arranged and was very much enjoyed by all the guests. The 1924 meeting will be held at Jamestown, N. D. Officers elected are: President, Sarah Sand, Fargo; vice-presidents,

Mrs. Hilder Strom Thomas of Minot and Isa Swanson of Bismarck; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Winnifred L. Morris, Jamestown; corresponding secretary, Esther H. Teichmann, 720 South 5th Street, Fargo; directors, Wanda Kurth of Grand Forks, Mrs. Sveinbjorn Johnson of Bismarck, Virginia Rosenberger of Devils Lake, and Edith B. Pierson of Fargo. Grand Forks.—St. Michael's Hospital graduated a class of 6 on May 12. Fargo.—St. Luke's Hospital graduated a class of 20 on May 12.

Ohio: A DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING has been created as a part of the State Department of Health with V. Lota Lorimer as Director of the Division. Miss Lorimer is a graduate of Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland; she has been executive secretary of the State Association, and is treasurer of the American Nurses' Association. At the annual meeting of the OHIO STATE ASSOCIATION held at Akron, Ohio, May 2-4, inclusive, it was announced that the Ohio State League of Nursing Education dissolve its organization at the close of this fiscal year. At the meeting it was further announced that the Ohio State Association had created under its organization a Section on Nursing Education. Cleveland.—THE LAKEWOOD HOSPITAL SCHOOL OF NURSING held its graduating exercises on April 19 at the Lakewood Methodist Church with a reception following. THE CLEVELAND CITY HOSPITAL graduated a class of 9 on May 23; FAIRVIEW PARK HOSPITAL, a class of 6 in May; LAKEVIEW HOSPITAL, a class of 35 in May; St. John's Hospital, a class of 16 in May; St. Luke's Hospital, a class of 17 on May 24. Akron.—THE CITY HOSPITAL graduated a class of 5 on May 11. Canton.—MERCY HOSPITAL graduated a class of 11 on May 8. Columbus.—THE WHITE CROSS HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION graduated a class of 7 in May. Elyria.—THE ELYRIA MEMORIAL HOSPITAL graduated a class of 8 in May. Gallipolis.—THE HOLZER HOSPITAL graduated a class of 2 on May 12. Lima.—THE LIMA CITY HOSPITAL graduated a class of 7 in May. Palmyra.—THE LAKE COUNTY HOSPITAL graduated a class of 9 in May. Springfield.—THE CITY HOSPITAL graduated a class of 11 in May. Toledo.—THE FLOWER HOSPITAL graduated a class of 8 on May 23;

Robinwood Hospital, a class of 4 on May 15; St. Vincent's, a class of 19 on May 10; THE TOLEDO HOSPITAL, a class of 4 in May. Youngstown.—THE YOUNGSTOWN HOSPITAL graduated a class of 14 in May. Cincinnati.—DISTRICT 8 held its annual meeting in the Nurses' Home of the General Hospital on April 23. The following officers were elected: President, Marguerite Fagen; vice-presidents, Winifred Culbertson, Mildred McConnell; secretary, Edith Northup; treasurer, Leatha McGough; directors, Emma Ardill, Anna Landon, Theresa Darr. The Association gave \$50 to the Relief Fund and \$50 to the Jane A. Delano Fund. The Alumnae of the School of Nursing and Health were hostesses. CHRIST HOSPITAL graduated a class of 22 on May 17 at the Mount Auburn Baptist Church. The address was given by Dr. J. M. Withrow. The diplomas were presented by James N. Gamble. A reception followed at the Nurses' Home. The baccalaureate services were held on May 13; class day on May 10; and the entertainment by the alumnae on May 18. BETHESDA HOSPITAL graduated a class of 18 on May 15; THE DEACONESS HOSPITAL, a class of 5 on May 18; THE GOOD SAMARITAN HOSPITAL, a class of 15 in May.

Oregon: THE OREGON STATE ASSOCIATION will hold its annual meeting at Eugene on June 26. Portland.—Girl Members of the graduating classes of all high schools were guests of the hospitals and training schools on Hospital Day, May 12, student nurses acting as hostesses. THE GOOD SAMARITAN HOSPITAL kept open house all day. In the evening graduating exercises were held at Trinity Episcopal Church for a class of 28. The address was given by President Richard F. Sholtz of Reed College. Bishop Sumner presented the diplomas. A reception followed the exercises. St. Vincent's, EMMANUEL and SELLWOOD hospitals also kept open house. Astoria.—St. Mary's Hospital graduated a class of 4 in May. Ontario.—HOLY ROSARY HOSPITAL graduated a class of 2 in May.

Pennsylvania: Allentown.—THE HOMEOPATHIC STATE HOSPITAL graduated a class of 10 in May. Bellevue.—THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF THE SUBURBAN GENERAL HOSPITAL SCHOOL OF NURSING held its regular meeting on the evening of May 3, at the

hospital. After the routine business, an address was given by Nell Quinn, President of the Sixth District Association. **BRADDOCK.**—THE BRADDOCK HOSPITAL NURSES' ALUMNAE had as their guests on April 26, the class of 1923 at luncheon, followed by a theater party. There were fifty-five present, every class being represented. The association is holding showers each month on the regular meeting nights for the 1923 bazaar to be held in December. They wish all graduates would keep this in mind and send one article each month. They should ask for information from Mrs. Mary Turner, 523 Stewart Street, Turtle Creek. **CARLELE.**—CARLELE HOSPITAL graduated a class of 4 in May. **COLUMBIA.**—COLUMBIA HOSPITAL graduated a class of 3 in May. **DORRAMESTON.**—NASSITT WEST SIDE HOSPITAL graduated a class of 4 in May. **EASTON.**—EASTON HOSPITAL graduated a class of 10 on May 12. **JOHNSTOWN.**—CONFERMAUGH VALLEY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL graduated a class of 16 on May 11. **McKEESPORT.**—McKEESPORT HOSPITAL graduated a class of 11 in May. **LANCASTER.**—HOSPITAL DAY, May 12, was celebrated by the Lancaster General and St. Joseph's Training Schools by an entertainment at Shreiner Auditorium. A playlet was given, An Evening with Florence Nightingale; an address, The Lady with the Lamp, by Mrs. Elizabeth Schnable; and music. The evening was most enjoyable. **PHILADELPHIA.**—THE NURSES' ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF HOWARD HOSPITAL held a regular meeting on April 5 in the Nurses' Home. A contribution of \$5 was sent to the Jane Delano Memorial Fund. The members of the Alumnae also contribute to the Nurses' Relief Fund. Officers elected for year 1923 are: President, Mrs. Emil C. Wagner (Carrie W. Price Wagner); vice-president, Jessie Lane; secretary, Mrs. James M. Rose (Mildred Reighard); treasurer, Mary Stafford. THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF THE PHILADELPHIA GENERAL HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL held its annual meeting April 2d. In the evening a banquet was given in honor of the graduating class. This was held in the Rittenhouse Hotel and was attended by 165 members of the Alumnae Association, including representatives from each class which was graduated from the Training School. Dr. Ellen C. Potter, Director

of the State Department of Welfare, was a guest of honor. THE NURSES' ALUMNAE OF THE SAMARITAN HOSPITAL held a well attended meeting on April 24 at the Nurses' Home. Two members who have been ill for a long time, Emille Curl and Lois Watt, were made life members. The last reports of the Endowment Committee were read and discussed, the agreement having been properly drawn up by an Attorney and submitted to the Hospital Committee, it is hoped to report the same accepted and the nurses' room fully endowed. The maintenance fund will be the next to work for and the same hearty cooperation is hoped for from members. **BLANCHE KLINE.**—A medical missionary in India, is home on furlough, was present and gave a very interesting address upon the work in the jungles of India. **MARY BRIGMANN.**—class of 1922, is taking postgraduate course at the Hospital for Contagious Diseases. The Great Heart Hospital, (formerly Garretson Hospital), a sister hospital to the Samaritan, was opened in March as a maternity hospital. **LOIS HAWTHORNE** has been transferred from Samaritan to the Great Heart in charge of the Obstetrical Department. THE MERCY HOSPITAL ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION held its annual meeting at the hospital in January. The following officers were elected: President, Mary McGill; vice-presidents, Rose Nagle, Bride Phelan; secretary, Grace Caulfield; treasurer, Mae Murphy. The association subscribes for the *Journal* for each member. The National Relief Fund and the Legislative Fund were subscribed to, 100 per cent. A graduating class of 25 received their diplomas on March 31. The graduates were entertained at a dinner given by the management of the Hospital following the exercises. The Alumnae held their annual ball on the evening of April 4 at the William Penn Ball Room, the graduating class being the guests of honor. THE ALUMNAE OF THE WOMEN'S HOMOEOPATHIC HOSPITAL gave a card party and dance on April 13 at the Nurses' Home for the benefit of the Nurses' Sick Fund. **HARKENMANN HOSPITAL ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION** held a regular meeting on May 1. Miss Frost, from the School of Public Health and Social Service, told of the course offered. The scholarship fund to date is \$1,021.40 and another applicant may make use

of it. The Entertainment Committee reported that the recent card party had brought in \$300. A dinner and dance for the graduating class were given at the Philomuseum Club on May 16. THE JEWISH HOSPITAL ALUMNAE met on April 3 and enjoyed a talk on care of contagious cases by Miss Miller. A donation of \$10 has been made to the Deane Fund. Miss Krywson is chairman of the Relief Fund Committee. THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL graduated a class of 5 in May; HOWARD HOSPITAL, a class of 5 in May; THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL HOSPITAL, a class of 18 in May; MERCY HOSPITAL, a class of 16 in May; THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, a class of 13 in May. Philadelphia.—THE COTTAGE STATE HOSPITAL graduated a class of 2 on May 10. Pittsburgh.—COLUMBIA HOSPITAL graduated a class of 7 in May. THE ALUMNAE OF THE ALLEGHENY GENERAL HOSPITAL devoted the April meeting to revision of by-laws and appointment, by the president, of secretaries representing every class, to assist in getting the correct address of every graduate of the school and her present occupation, for the catalogue to be published soon. All graduates are requested to send to Miss Cope, at the Hospital, their address, class, and present position, as soon as possible. The members were greatly disappointed at the frustration, twice, of their plans for entertaining the graduating class. Graduating exercises for the eighteen members of the class of 1923 were held at the First United Presbyterian Church on May 12. The address was given by Bishop Mann; the diplomas were presented by Dr. Alexander; the pins were presented by Miss Darling. A reception was held at the Nurses' Home after the exercises. St. MARGARET'S MEMORIAL HOSPITAL ALUMNAE gave a dance, card party and banquet at the Nurses' Home on April 30 which was a great success both financially and from the interest manifested by directors and former patients, as well as by the members. THE ALUMNAE OF THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL met at the Nurses' Home on May 7. A delightful talk was given by Mary B. Miller, Superintendent of the Hospital. Plans were made for Alumnae Day on May 31, which was also Commencement Day, for a tea by the Alumnae at the Home.

Reading.—THE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL graduated a class of 8 in May. Scranton.—MOSES TAYLOR HOSPITAL graduated a class of 11 in May; THE STATE HOSPITAL, a class of 15 on May 18; THE WEST SIDE HOSPITAL, a class of 6 on May 12. Tarentum.—THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY HOSPITAL graduated a class of 2 in May. Washington.—THE WASHINGTON HOSPITAL graduated a class of 7 on May 10. Wilkes-Barre.—THE WILKES-BARRE CITY HOSPITAL graduated a class of 27 in May; THE WYOMING VALLEY HOSPITAL, a class of 4 in May. Williamsport.—THE WILLIAMSPORT HOSPITAL graduated a class of 17 in May.

Rhode Island: THE RHODE ISLAND STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION held a meeting in the Medical Library, Providence, April 17. After the business meeting, five-minute talks were given on A State Association Meeting in Oregon, Louise White; Reading for Pleasure and Profit, Bertha H. Lyman; The Obligation of the Graduate Nurse to Her Profession, Edith J. L. Clapp. Addresses were given on Insulin by Alexander M. Burgess, M.D., and on Mental Hygiene and Psychiatric Nursing by Helen C. Sinclair of Waverly, Mass. Providence.—THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF BUTLER HOSPITAL gave a lawn party and supper on the afternoon of May 18. In the evening, commencement was held for a class of 6 in Ray Hall of the Hospital. Thomas W. Salmon, M.D. was the speaker. A reception followed the exercises. THE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL graduated a class of 4 on May 7, at the Plantations Club. A reception followed the exercises. THE RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL graduated a class of 37 on May 23. The Alumnae Association is planning to publish a paper to be known as *The Echo*. St. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL held graduating exercises on May 16 for a class of 19. The Alumnae Association of the School gave a dance to the class on April 19 at the Plantations Club. The Association held its quarterly meeting on April 27. A committee was appointed to organize a Catholic Nurses' Guild in Rhode Island. The next meeting will be held at Narragansett Pier in July.

South Carolina: THE SOUTH CAROLINA GRADUATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION held its sixteenth annual convention in Charleston, April

18, 19 and 20. The association was particularly fortunate in having as guests Clara D. Noyes, American National Red Cross, Washington, D. C., and Jane Van De Vrede, Southern Division, Atlanta, Ga. One hundred and twenty members, representing twenty-eight towns and cities in the State, registered. The nurses of the state received great inspiration and gained much advice regarding the nursing profession in its various branches and activities, from Miss Noyes and Miss Van De Vrede, and feel that they have been granted a privilege which any nursing organization might well envy. The three days sessions were well filled with many fine papers on nursing subjects and there was much general enthusiasm and discussion. The social functions of the meeting were an informal reception to Miss Noyes on the afternoon of the 18th at the beautiful Villa Margherita, South Battery, where Miss Noyes was a guest; and a luncheon at the Y. W. C. A. on the last day of the convention. The meeting adjourned at 4 p. m., on the twentieth, after accepting an invitation to Columbia for the 1924 meeting. The following officers were elected: President, F. J. Bulow, Charleston; secretary, E. Z. Loring, Baker Sanitorium, Charleston; treasurer, Mrs. B. M. Sigmund, Chester. Sumter.—THE TUOMEY HOSPITAL held graduating exercises on May 15 for a class of 5.

South Dakota: THE SOUTH DAKOTA STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION will hold its annual meeting at Lake Madison, June 11-13.

Tennessee: Dyersburg.—THE BAIRD-DULANEY HOSPITAL held graduating exercises for a class of 2 in May. Memphis.—THE BAPTIST MEMORIAL HOSPITAL held graduating exercises for a class of 18 in May.

TEXAS: THE STATE BOARD OF NURSE EXAMINERS held examinations on April 26-28 at Dallas, Waco, Galveston, San Antonio, El Paso and Amarillo. The Board held a meeting at Waco on May 14. Beaumont.—THE HOTEL DIEU graduated a class of 7 on May 12. Dallas.—ST. PAUL SANITARIUM graduated a class of 14 on May 31. Galveston.—JOHN SEALY HOSPITAL graduated a class of 13 on May 31. Houston.—THE BAPTIST HOSPITAL graduated a class of 10 in May; and ST. JOSEPH'S INFIRMARY, a class of

12 in May. Paris.—THE SANITARIUM graduated a class of 16 on May 12; ST. JOSEPH'S INFIRMARY, a class of 3 on May 24. Waco.—CENTRAL TEXAS BAPTIST SANITARIUM graduated a class of 10 on May 12.

Utah: THE STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION held a meeting on April 7, at which Dr. Walter A. Kerr of the University gave an illustrated lecture on his recent trip to Europe. As Miss Dalton, President of the Association, is remaining in the east longer than she had expected, she has resigned her office and is succeeded by Claire Haines. Salt Lake City.—THE HOLY CROSS HOSPITAL graduated a class of 10 on May 24; THE LATTER DAY SAINTS' HOSPITAL, a class of 9 on May 29.

Vermont: Montpelier.—THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF HEATON HOSPITAL held a meeting on April 10, with fourteen present. Individual subscriptions were taken for the Jane A. Delano Fund. Brattleboro.—THE BRATTLEBORO MEMORIAL HOSPITAL graduated a class of 4 in May. Burlington.—THE MARY FLETCHER HOSPITAL graduated a class of 14 in May.

Virginia: THE VIRGINIA STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF NURSES will hold the semi-annual examinations on June 14, 15, 16. For further particulars, refer to Ethel M. Smith, Secretary, Craigsville. Charlottesville.—THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA HOSPITAL graduated a class of 17 in May. Roanoke.—JEFFERSON HOSPITAL graduated a class of 10 in May. Winchester.—THE WINCHESTER MEMORIAL HOSPITAL graduated a class of 5 in May.

Washington: Seattle.—THE SEATTLE GENERAL HOSPITAL held commencement exercises for a class of twenty-six on May 9, in the First Methodist Episcopal Church. The address was made by Bishop Sumner of Portland, Oregon. The diplomas were presented by T. S. Lippy. A reception followed at the Woman's University Club. THE SWEDISH HOSPITAL graduated a class of 13 in May.

West Virginia: Clarksburg.—ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL held graduating exercises for a class of 11 on May 22. Wheeling.—THE ONTO VALLEY GENERAL HOSPITAL held graduating exercises for a class of 14 on May 12. THE WHEELING HOSPITAL graduated a class of 6 in May.

Wisconsin:—THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS

OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH will hold an examination, June 5, 6, and 7, in Marshfield at St. Joseph's Hospital, and in Milwaukee at the City Service Rooms, 7th floor, City Hall.

THE BUREAU OF NURSING EDUCATION OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH has just published in pamphlet form the Rules, Requirements and Curriculum for Accredited Schools of Nursing in Wisconsin. Each topic is discussed in a simple, compact but wholly adequate fashion. The minimum number of hours, 389 for two years, and the theoretical curriculum are not included in the bulletin, pending the revisions of the Standard Curriculum. They may, however, be obtained in mimeographed form.

KENOSHA.—THE FIRST DISTRICT held its regular meeting March 6, at the Kenosha Hospital Nurses' Home. Mary Dunwiddie, State Field Supervising nurse, was the guest of the day. The organizing of a public health section was discussed. Fifteen dollars was voted for the Jane Delano Fund. The annual meeting of the KENOSHA HOSPITAL ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION was held at the home of Miss Pedley on April 17. The following officers were elected: President, Helen Duncan; vice-president, Emma Kruckman; secretary, Mrs. M. Fry; treasurer, Lois Pedley. Hazel Bowes Bauckham, class of 1910, of the Kenosha Training School, now residing in Shanghai, China, was the inspiration of a most successful Chinese party given at the nurses' home, April 19. Miss Bauckham had recently sent a pound of Chinese tea which was served in true Chinese style. The home was decorated with Chinese lanterns and with flowers. Chinese incense perfumed the atmosphere. The guests were in Chinese costume and a prize for the cleverest impersonation was won by Ester Gottliet. The honored guests of the evening were Faith Collins, recently appointed superintendent of the Kenosha Hospital, and the pupil nurses of the training school. At ten o'clock, chop suey was served. Milwaukee.

—FOURTH AND FIFTH DISTRICT. The regular monthly meeting was held at the Health Service Building April 18. The senior classes from the various schools for nurses of the city were the guests of the evening. Adda Eldredge, president of the American Nurses' Association, spoke on Loyalty to One's Training School and Organizations. About 150

nurses were present. The annual meeting of the District was held May 8, at the Wisconsin Nurses' Club. The following is the result of the election: President, Marion Rottman; vice-presidents, Agnes Martin, Minnie Arndt; secretary, Mrs. Minnie Hall; treasurer, Helen O'Neil; directors, Catherine Sullivan, Norma Schroeder. Preceding the meeting a delicious dinner was served in the club rooms.

WISCONSIN NURSES' CLUB.—The monthly meeting of the club was held, April 20. Mr. Harry Brainer spoke on Architecture. The graduating class of the Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association entertained Edith Foster, Cornelia van Kooy, Helen Kelly and Minnie Arndt at dinner in the club rooms, April 24, and on April 26 the graduating class was entertained at a card party by the residents of the club. The first series of Pyramid teas for the club fund was given on the afternoon and evening of May 3, at the home of Anna Fehlauer. Dorothy Rood has been appointed to the staff of the Wisconsin Anti-tuberculosis Association. Miss Rood is a graduate of the Vassar training camp and the Presbyterian Hospital, New York.

MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL ALUMNAE recently gave a shower for Mrs. Frank Petzold who, before her marriage, was Irvine Leone. Dr. Richard Olding Beard addressed the graduating class of the Columbia School for Nurses May 22.

THE MILWAUKEE HOSPITAL graduated a class of 18 in May. **ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL** graduated a class of 26 in May. **ASHLAND.**—ELEVENTH DISTRICT. The regular monthly meeting was held at St. Joseph's Hospital March 24. Miss Christman, Vilas County nurse, was elected treasurer to fill the unexpired term of Ethel Cording, who has been transferred to another district. After the business meeting Mr. Dexter of Northland College discussed Parliamentary Law and Sister M. Augustilla of St. Joseph's Hospital gave a paper on Laboratory Technique. Misses Thompson and Stein told some of the most interesting points gathered at the Public Health Institute recently held in Madison.

THE ASHLAND GENERAL HOSPITAL graduated a class of 7 in May. **ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL** graduated a class of 7 on May 24. **FOND DU LAC.**—**ST. AGNES HOSPITAL** graduated a class of 12 in May.

Wyoming. THE WYOMING STATE ASSO-

CIATION will hold its annual meeting in Cheyenne, June 21 and 22.

BIRTHS

To Mrs. William Henry Carson (Rhoda Beckheimer, class of 1923, Howard Hospital, Philadelphia), a son, February 7.

To Mrs. Ralph A. Dungan (Elsie Louise Galloway, class of 1913, Lankenau Hospital, Philadelphia), a son, Ralph Anthony, Jr., April 21.

To Mrs. John Stahl (Bertha Ewing, class of 1916, Allegheny General Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa.), a daughter, March 25.

To Mrs. Ralph George (Ruth Fair, class of 1918, Lutheran Hospital, Fort Wayne, Ind.), a son, in April.

To Mrs. William Deane (Anne Fanning, class of 1917, Worcester City Hospital, Worcester, Mass.), a daughter, Margaret Cecelia, May 2.

To Mrs. Joseph Alfred Vigness (Helen Anne Frowning, class of 1919, St. Paul Hospital, St. Paul, Minn.), a daughter, Helen Anne, April 20.

To Mrs. Francis John Stranlina (Cecelia German, class of 1905, Howard Hospital, Philadelphia), a son, March 22.

To Mrs. Grace Bascom Hagan (class of 1917, Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital, Boston), a son, Frederick, March 8.

To Mrs. Walter Beane (Sophronia Holmes, class of 1918, Allegheny General Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa.), a daughter, Mary Jane, February 8.

To Mrs. C. H. Peterson (Hilda Huns, class of 1916, Swedish Hospital, Minneapolis), a son, April 3.

To Mrs. W. W. Harvey (Jim Hurling, class of 1921, Georgia Baptist Hospital, Atlanta, Ga.), a son and a daughter, May 2.

To Mrs. Carl Freilinger (Marie E. Kelly, class of 1916, St. Joseph's Hospital, St. Paul, Minn.), a son, March 17.

To Mrs. Ralph Truxell (Malvina Larsen, class of 1920, Lutheran Hospital, Moline, Ill.), a son, Ralph Theodore, April 24.

To Mrs. Joseph Jennings (Sophie Lesser, class of 1919, Bridgeport Hospital, Bridgeport, Conn.), a son, April 15.

To Mrs. Harold Stephens (Anna J. Luch-

singer, St. Joseph's Hospital, Sioux City, Ia.), a daughter, April 18.

To Mrs. Lynn Franklin (Hazel Mills, graduate of Jennie Edmundson Memorial Hospital, Council Bluffs, Ia.), a daughter, March 26.

To Mrs. Karl F. Hudson (Lillian Gertrude Morgan, class of 1921, Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Philadelphia), a daughter, Letitia Anna, March 26.

To Mrs. Axel Holmquist (Maybelle E. Olson, class of 1918, McAllister School of Nursing, Waukegan, Ill.), a son, April 15.

To Mrs. Walter D. Gammit (Bertha Olson, class of 1918, Gekinger Memorial Hospital, Danville, Pa.), a daughter, Eleanor Dumpeter, April 8.

To Mrs. A. S. Sanders (Mary E. Phillips, class of 1918, Georgia Baptist Hospital, Atlanta, Ga.), a daughter, April 23.

To Mrs. Dennis S. Ryan (Mary J. Proesel, class of 1910, Julia F. Burnham Hospital, Champaign, Ill.), a daughter, Mary Helen, April 11.

To Mrs. Gladys Work Ramsey (class of 1921, Youngtown Hospital, Youngtown, O.), a son, in February.

To Mrs. Arthur LaRoe (Angeline Reber, class of 1918, St. Luke's Hospital, New York), a son, Thomas Arthur, March 30.

To Mrs. Bertha Crowe Rosebrook (class of 1916, Lutheran Hospital, St. Louis, Mo.), a son, March 29.

To Mrs. James Flannigan (Mae Sheehan, class of 1915, Mercy Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa.), a daughter, in April.

To Mrs. Mary Beach Smith (class of 1917, Broad Street Hospital, Oneida, N. Y.), a daughter, Lena Esther, March 12.

To Mrs. Nellie O'Brien Zobe (class of 1911, Youngtown Hospital, Youngtown, O.), a daughter, in February.

MARRIAGES

Kathryn Reber (class of 1919, Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Philadelphia), to James A. Moore, April 2. At home, Denver, Colo.

Emma Berlinksky (class of 1915, Jewish Hospital, Louisville, Ky.), to Jacob Schuckman, April 1. At home, Louisville.

Matilda Boone (class of 1922, Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia), to Oscar Ziegler,

M.D., March 24. At home, Wildwood Crest, N. J.

Naomi Brown (class of 1920, Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia), to Harvey Horn, February 23. At home, McKeesport, Pa.

Elizabeth M. Byrne (class of 1913, Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia), to Leon Brannen, April 17. At home, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mary L. Callahan (class of 1918, Connecticut Training School, New Haven, Conn.), to M. Frank Hope, April 23.

Andrey Lee Cosgrave (class of 1917, City Hospital, Morgantown, W. Va.), to Warren A. Berry, April 2. Miss Cosgrave was superintendent of the City Hospital for four years.

Minette Delonier (class of 1913, Mercy Hospital, Pittsburgh), to G. W. Morris, in February. At home, Pittsburgh.

Margaret Dugan (class of 1917, Louisville City Hospital, Louisville, Ky.), to James C. Winter, April 21. At home, Philadelphia, Pa.

Martha Eyres (class of 1921, Anna Jaques Hospital, Newburyport, Mass.), to Edward J. McCabe, Jr., March 17. At home, Lowell, Mass.

Allice M. Finnegan (St. Joachim's Hospital, Watertown, N. Y.), to George Latimer, April 28.

Irene Raleigh Foote (Minneapolis City Hospital, now Minneapolis General), to George W. Brasher, M.D., January 17. At home, Jackson, Tenn.

Mable Gardner of Buffalo, N. Y., to Leo D. Falley, April 19.

Gertrude Grimm (class of 1920, New York City Hospital), to Roy Hayward, February 17.

L. Beatrice Gunther (class of 1919, St. Joseph's Hospital, Far Rockaway, N. Y.), to Stanley A. Werner, February 10.

Mary Hagoy (class of 1907, Jewish Hospital, Philadelphia), to John A. Hollingsworth, April 4.

Leta Marie Harbert (Jennie Edmundson Memorial Hospital, Council Bluffs, Ia.), to Otto L. Brown, May 2. At home, Council Bluffs.

Mabel Marie Hayes (class of 1922, Ford Hospital, Omaha, Nebr.), to James Parker Boettger, M.D., May 16. At home, Oberlin, Kans.

Sidney Hood (graduate of the Army School of Nursing), to C. Sidney Haight, U. S. A., on April 28. At home, Pelham Manor, N. Y.

Marie Hoppe (class of 1909, Mounds Park Hospital, St. Paul), to Leonard Stromberg, April 7. At home, Minneapolis.

Edna DeF. Horton (class of 1921, Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.), to Wallace McAlpin, April 11. At home, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Teresa Kinsella (class of 1920, Mercy Hospital, Davenport, Ia.), to Robert Garman, April 2. At home, Pontiac Ill.

Grace M. Luchsinger (St. Joseph's Hospital, Sioux City, Ia.), to Donald L. Smith, February 6. At home, Sioux City.

Katharine Lynch (class of 1913, French Hospital, New York), to J. E. Rooney, February 10. At home, New York.

Elsie McCullough, to Charles Frederick Barry, Jr., March 31. At home, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Ruby Mahaffey (class of 1916, Indianapolis City Hospital, Indianapolis, Ind.), to George M. Obergfell, May 5. At home, Indianapolis.

Jessie B. Mallory (Buffalo General Hospital), to Detlofs E. Klein, March 24.

Lillie I. Mauer (class of 1918, Woman's Homeopathic Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.), to Harry Wood, March 22. At home, Philadelphia.

Faith Meek (class of 1921, S. U. I. Hospital, Iowa City, Ia.), to L. M. Randall, M.D., March 29. At home, Iowa City, Ia.

Anna Elizabeth Mills (class of 1912, Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital, Boston), to Warren Lee Campbell, April 18. At home, Boston, Mass.

Helen Jeannette Nasen (class of 1920, Presbyterian Hospital, New York), to Seaborn J. Lewis, February 10.

Laura Allison Orblom (class of 1922, Presbyterian Hospital, New York), to Alfred H. Washburn, M. D., February 16.

Virginia Outlaw (class of 1921, Jewish Hospital, Philadelphia), to Richard E. Young, March 10.

Dorothy Parkhurst (class of 1918, Presbyterian Hospital, New York), to Thayer Adams Smith, M.D., February 7.

Elizabeth Powers (Auburn City Hospital, Auburn, N. Y.), to Harold Bunn, April 19.

Dora Estelle Rider (class of 1919, Broad Street Hospital, Oneida, N. Y.), to Louis Ford Miller, March 3.

Clara Bestman (graduate of Jennie Edmondson Memorial Hospital, Council Bluffs, Ia.), and member of Unit K, to Stanton Smith, April 3. At home, Zanesville, O.

Hulda Ruge (class of 1922, Lutheran Hospital, Fort Wayne, Ind.), to DeForest Buckmaster, M.D., May 6. At home, Frensburg, N. Y.

Hyacinthe E. Ryan (class of 1921, Memorial Hospital, Worcester, Mass.), to Adolph G. Abramson, April 19. At home, Worcester, Mass.

Mrs. Martha Scott (class of 1892, Bellevue Hospital, New York), to Harold Shepard Sperry, April 4. At home, South Norwalk, Conn.

Olivia B. Sellers (class of 1921, Jefferson County Hospital, Fairfield, Ia.), to Clarence W. Hart, February 20. At home, Cleveland, O.

Marjorie Sherwood (class of 1919, Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.), to George Krenning, April 28. At home, Brooklyn.

Grace Smith (class of 1922, Allegheny General Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa.), to Andrew Kosuth, April 10. At home, Charlevoix, Pa.

Caroline Barbara Stollck (class of 1918, Asbury Hospital, Minneapolis), to K. M. Peterson, April 11. At home, Quincy, Calif.

Nettie M. Stucker (class of 1918, Jefferson County Hospital, Fairfield, Iowa), to Fred Goodlander, February 17. At home, Wahash, Ind.

Mildred Todd (class of 1922, Winona General Hospital, Winona, Minn.), to Ralph Plank, April 10. At home, Eyota, Minn.

Josephine Maude Turner (Mercy Hospital, Chicago), to Frank John Carroll, April 21.

Mabel Viola White (class of 1920, Lehigh Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.), to William Earl Dodd, M.D., April 25. At home, Remiter, Pa.

Inez Wiederrecht (class of 1917, Evanston

Hospital, Evanston, Ill.), to Wilmet H. Campbell, April 28. At home, Chicago.

Sally Calkins Wood (Highland Hospital, Rochester, N. Y.), to Hilmar S. Raubenbush, May 7. At home, New York City.

DEATHS

Mrs. Walter Spaulding (Eleanor Armstrong, class of 1911, New York City Hospital), October, 1922, in Lima, Peru, of heart failure following an operation.

Mary Chambers Bailey (class of 1918, Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.), at Hamilton Sanatorium, April 30, following a Caesarian operation.

Henrietta Danielson (Iowa Lutheran Hospital, Des Moines, Ia.), on April 25, after waging a battle for life in the face of terrific odds against burns which she received when she fell while carrying a jar of carbolic acid from the storeroom to the operating room. Miss Danielson had been chief surgical nurse at the Lutheran Hospital for two years, having been chosen for the place shortly after her graduation. She was very popular among her companions and great sympathy for her was felt. She had recently become a member of the American Red Cross.

Mrs. Emma Sheldon Easton (class of 1890, New York City Hospital), on February 2, at her home in Gouverneur, N. Y.

Madeline Elliker (class of 1910, St. Joseph's Hospital, Lancaster, Pa.), on March 9, at Harrisburg City Hospital, following an operation, after an illness of five weeks. Miss Elliker had been doing private duty in Harrisburg since her graduation. Services were held at her home in Marietta, Pa.

Verna Hunsicker (graduate of St. Luke's Homeopathic Hospital, Philadelphia), on March 2, at the Hahnemann Hospital, following an operation. Miss Hunsicker will be greatly missed not only by the members of her alumnae association, who feel profound sorrow at her death, but by many friends.

Mabel E. Johnston (class of 1906, Jamaica Hospital, Jamaica, N. Y.), suddenly, on January 11, at Cumberland Street Hospital, Brooklyn. Miss Johnston will be remembered by all who knew her for her unselfish devotion to her work and her friends.

Lula Lyons, a member of the "T.N.T." Club of Salt Lake City, died on March 7, of influenza, in a Chicago hospital. Miss Lyons came to Utah from Virginia. She was superintendent of nurses at the Latter Day Saints Hospital for a year, but the work was a little too heavy for her, and she had resigned to take a position in a smaller hospital in the south. She was on her way east when she was taken ill. Miss Lyons was a college graduate and a woman of culture.

Mary Ethel Newland, at the American Hospital, City of Mexico, Mexico, in April. Miss Newland was a native of Sidney, Australia, and had been in Mexico a little over two years. Before coming to Mexico she was for a time at the Presbyterian Hospital, New York City, and at the Vancouver General Hospital, Vancouver, B. C. Her sudden death, after what was considered a successful operation, will be a shock to her many friends here and abroad.

Emma Otten (class of 1919, Lutheran Hospital, St. Louis, Mo.), suddenly, on April 9, at Shreveport, La. Miss Otten was night supervisor at the People's Hospital, Shreveport, at the time of her death. She was a woman of ambition and courage and her associates feel her loss.

Mrs. Emma Young (Emma Reesaker, class of 1913, Passavant Memorial Hospital, Chicago, Ill.), on February 25, in Los Angeles, Calif., after a year's illness. Her death is a great loss to both her friends and the nursing profession.

Letitia Sanders (class of 1917, Ohio Valley General Hospital, Wheeling, W. Va.), on April 15, after one week's illness with pneumonia. The services at Follansbee throughout were marked with improvisations on the part of hundreds who came to pay final respect to one who has rendered untold service to her town and community. The public schools were dismissed for the afternoon and all business was suspended for an hour. The municipal flag was at half mast. Prior to the services at the church every child in the public and high schools viewed the silent figure as it lay in state. Loving tributes were paid in reviewing her life's work. Following her graduation, Miss Sanders served as school nurse in Wheel-

ing until four years ago, when she became a Red Cross nurse of Brooks County Chapter, American Red Cross. Last year Miss Sanders accepted a position as school nurse of Cross Creek District, but she always continued her cooperation with the Red Cross. Her work was that of self-sacrifice and service to humanity and the whole county joins with her bereaved family in a loss so keenly felt by all.

Josephine Schwab (class of 1915, Buffalo Emergency Hospital, after a short illness following an operation. Miss Schwab was an exceptional nurse and a wonderful woman.

Oliver E. Schwelli (class of 1898, Memorial Hospital, New London, Conn.), on April 18, in New London. Miss Schwelli was an unusually capable woman, a strong character. She will be greatly missed by her many friends and associates. Miss Schwelli has been in poor health for the past three years.

Sister Mary Angelica, Superintendent of Nurses, St. Mary's Mercy Hospital, Gary, Ind., on March 15, after an illness of four days with nephritis and complications. She entered the Order of the Poor Handmaidens of Jesus Christ, Fort Wayne, Ind., in 1892. Her first appointment was to St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Chicago; from there she was transferred to St. Joseph's Hospital, Ashland, Wis., where she served a number of years, going next to South Bend, Ind., where she did private nursing; then she was transferred to Fort Wayne where she had charge of the Surgical Department of St. Joseph's Hospital. She went to Gary, Ind., in 1914 to take charge of the surgical department and after three years in that position she was appointed Superintendent of the Nurses' Training School, where she remained up to the time of her death. Tribute was paid to her fidelity and self-sacrifice in the care of the sick and in her supervision of the Training School. Her presence radiated encouragement and confidence to those under her love and guidance, to whom she was as a true mother. Her influence will continue, spurring on others who knew her in the way of self sacrifice.

Mrs. Fullerton (Eva M. Smith, class of 1898, Connecticut Training School, New Haven, Conn.), at St. Petersburg, Fla., March 30. Mrs. Fullerton had lived in St. Petersburg for many years.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION

SEMI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE CONNECTICUT TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES,
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

THE CONNECTICUT TRAINING SCHOOL OF THE NEW HAVEN HOSPITAL celebrated its semi-centennial by exercises held on May 15 and 16. It is estimated that nearly 400 nurses gathered to do honor to their school. After registration on Tuesday morning, there was a reunion of classes in Gifford Memorial Chapel of the Hospital, with a three-minute report from a representative of each class. The only living member of the first class, that of 1875, Miss Bailey of Northampton, was present. One graduate came on from Colorado, and one was a missionary from India, on furlough. An informal luncheon was served by the Hospital at noon. In the afternoon there was a charming reception and tea given by Professor Henry W. Farnam. An exhibit of the four uniforms of the school, from that of hoopskirts to the present day, was of much interest. A dinner was given at the New Haven Lawn Club in the evening with Professor C. E. A. Winslow presiding. The speeches were: The Role of Nursing in the Public Health Programme, Professor Haven Emerson of Columbia University; Medicine and Nursing Education, Dr. Willard C. Rappleye, Superintendent of New Haven Hospital; An Experiment in Nursing Education, Annie W. Goodrich, Henry Street Visiting Nurse Service, New York; The University and Nursing Education, George P. Day, Treasurer Yale University, (speaking in the place of President Angell who was ill).

On Wednesday morning, in Gifford Memorial Chapel, a meeting was held, presided over by Miss A. E. Bigelow, President of the Connecticut State Association, on the general subject of nursing: The Relation of the Training School to the Private Duty Nurse, Emma L. Stowe, for ten years Superintendent of Connecticut Training School; The Value of Nursing Organizations, Alice Shepard Gilman, New York State Board of Nurse Examiners; The Value of the Nurse in the National Programme, Gertrude E. Hodgman, National Organization for Public Health Nursing; The Old Clinic and the New, Ella Phillips Crandall, American Child Health Association. At noon there was a luncheon at the New Haven Lawn Club with Mrs. Henry A. Bumstead, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Connecticut Training School presiding. Addresses were given on these subjects: The Nurse and Community Health, Mary Grace Hills, New Haven Visiting Nurse Association; Evolution of Public Health Nursing, Mary Beard, Instructive District Nurse Association, Boston; Advance of Nursing Education in Cleveland, Carolyn Gray, Western Reserve University; Future of Public Health Nursing, Mary S. Gardner, District Nurse Association, Providence, R. I.; Evolution of the Training School from a Hospital School to a University School of Nursing, M. A. Nutting, Teachers College, New York. At 3:30 p. m., there was inspection of the New Haven Hospital. Commencement exercises for the class of 1923 were held in the evening in Sprague Memorial Hall for a class of 18. Professor Farnam presided. Addresses were given by Dean Milton C. Winternitz of the Yale School of Medicine; Margaret E. Stack, Director of Public Health Nursing, State Department of Health; and Mary E. Woolley, President of Mount Holyoke College.

THE MONTANA STATE ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATE NURSES will hold its annual meeting at the Elks' Club, Missoula, June 18-20. Among other features of interest will be an Institute on Infancy and Maternity Welfare.

WARNINGS

A woman is going about the country, trying to borrow money, who at first called herself a Johns Hopkins graduate and, later, a Philadelphia General graduate. She has been reported from a number of cities in Ohio; Bay City, Michigan; Wheeling, West Virginia; and Pittsburgh, Pa.

A fraudulent agent is reported from California who is representing himself as an agent for the Randles Manufacturing Company, makers of nurses' uniforms. These garments are sold by mail only.

BOOK REVIEWS

THE NEW PSYCHOLOGY AND THE TEACHER. By H. Crichton Miller, M.A., M.D. Thomas Seltzer, New York. Price, \$1.60.

This is a readable and helpful book. The author ventures to make use of what he finds useful in the so-called and, as he indicates, some miss-called Freudian psychology, while he maintains his independence of some of the conclusions that have been built on that hypothesis. He contributes clarifying statements of the differences in the conceptions of Freud and Jung, whose positions are confused and mingled by many writers. Particularly gratifying is his illustration of what he calls the unconscious motive, familiar under the title of the Freudian wish, in fields ordinary people would not think of calling sexual. Even though one is not ready to accept seemingly arbitrary and certainly varying though said to be universal interpretations of symbolism, there is very much of undoubted value in the practical suggestions made by this author. In connection with what is said in reference to dreams and to neuroses, it is insisted repeatedly that the amateur must not intrude into the lives of other people through this approach, but that one may be able to find and to clear up unsuspected difficulties in one's own life to the end of increased service to others. The book's practical good sense is illustrated by the insistence that there must be social value to any form of self realization that is permissible to the individual, and in the implication that if the adult generation does exist for the sake of the younger generation, that also is

under obligation to order its life to the advantage of the one that shall succeed it. The book would be more accurately entitled *The New Psychiatry*, but unless one demands that a book shall be at all points satisfactory, this one will more than repay the two or three hours pleasantly spent in reading it.

DORA M. BARNES
Ann Arbor, Michigan

NURSING IN DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, NOSE, AND THROAT. By the Committee on Nursing of the Manhattan Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital. New Third Edition. W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia. Price, \$2.25.

Nursing in Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat is very thoroughly given in this book which consists of five parts.

In the first part, the germ theory is discussed, followed by chapters on antiseptics, disinfection of rooms and clothing, sterilization, preparation of surgical dressings, operating room technic, the nurse's duties at operations and in the management of troublesome children, the ideal nurse and her conduct in the sick room, and the feeding and care of infants. These subjects are covered quite completely and in a manner easily understood.

The second part is about the eye. Starting with its anatomy and physiology, it gives the remedies used in its treatment and describes the methods of eversion of the lids and treatment of contagious diseases of the eye. This section is concluded by a chapter on eye instruments and appliances. This portion

of the book is excellent, especially the clear description of the anatomy with many beautiful illustrations and pictures of eye instruments.

The third part gives the anatomy and physiology of the ear with some fine illustrations and then describes the methods of examination and the diseases of the auricle, external auditory meatus, the middle and internal ear. As in the section on the eye, many instruments are shown.

The fourth and fifth sections, both well illustrated, describe the nose with its accessory sinuses and their diseases, also the pharynx and larynx, anatomy, physiology, diseases and operations are well covered.

This is an excellent book for the instructor of nurses, of especial importance is considered the many fine illustrations which would very much aid the student in understanding these facts and the pictures of instruments and dressing trays.

EDWARD M. TALBOTT, M.D.

San Francisco

FEEDING, DIET, AND THE GENERAL CARE OF CHILDREN. A book for mothers and trained nurses. By Albert J. Bell, A.B., M.D. F. A. Davis Company, Philadelphia. Price, \$2.00.

If we suffer from ennui at the ordinary run of books so diffusely written on the care of children, we may turn for relief to the compact manual of Dr. Bell. This new book has been exceedingly well arranged for reference and carries the information in brief, pointed directions. Although some controversial questions are stated rather dogmatically, the book on the whole represents the consensus of

opinion of a considerable group of pediatricists.

Dr. Bell stands squarely for breast feeding at regular intervals of four hours, if at all possible. He takes up in detail nursing difficulties and gives practical suggestions for their solution.

It is questionable whether it is wise to give to the mother such specific and detailed directions in regard to feeding formulas as Dr. Bell has outlined. His formulas may be misunderstood by the mother to rigidly apply to the infants at the specified months, whereas, as a matter of fact, we know that the feeding of even normal children should be determined by the physician who should follow the development of the baby from week to week.

It is a relief to find a brief statement of the diseases of childhood without laboring our attention on details.

Dr. Bell has brought the book strictly up-to-date in his discussion of vitamins and dental prophylaxis.

On the whole, this is a valuable reference manual for the mother and nurse, although it is not written in a style which encourages consecutive reading.

RICHARD A. BOLT, M.D.,

Washington, D. C.

RECIPES FOR INSTITUTIONS. Collected by the Chicago Dietetic Association, Inc. 153 pages. The Macmillan Company, New York. Price, \$1.50.

A compact little book of recipes contributed by some seventy dietitians, all of whom are members of the American Dietetic Association, actively engaged in Institutional Cafeteria, or Tea Room work. A wide range of foods is covered and a few recipes for diabetics and nephritics are included.

THE BOOK OF HOME NURSING. A practical guide for the treatment of sickness in the home. By Frances Weed Campbell, R.N. E. P. Dutton & Company, New York. 271 pages. Price, \$2.00.

This is a valuable book for the young wife or mother of a family to have. Problems in nursing, simple to deal with if you know how, and exceedingly difficult if you do not, are dealt with here. How to care for a case of sunburn, how to make broth for a patient, how to make a bed properly, all these things are described in a simple, clear way, although the writer has a tendency to repeat herself at times, which is confusing. The arrangement of the book is not good; it is not in logical order. The chapters could easily be shifted, and this would help to make less confusion in reading. There are several slips on the technical side, such as on page 166, in telling about someone overcome by gas, no mention is made of turning off the gas, after the rescuer opens the window.

On page 182, every remedy is given for keeping lice out of the hair except the most important one of all,—how often to wash the hair. Clean hair never has lice. If Mrs. Campbell would put her book in the hands of some one who makes writing a profession, who realizes the importance of a clear, vivid style, if she has the next edition more carefully edited, the result would be a book that every household should have in its library. As it is, we consider it a book, excellent enough to be better.

Mrs. DEBORAH CALDWELL ALLER, R.N.
New York.

NURSING TECHNIC. By Mary C. Wheeler, R.N. Second Edition. Revised. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. Price, \$1.75.

A practical nursing procedure well done is an art. To outline clearly, concisely, and logically, each step is another art. This small book does this and will be a material help to instructor and student alike in nursing technic.

The entire book is in outline form, carefully arranged so as to place the maximum amount of emphasis on the main topics. The simplest technic is used and very practical valuable suggestions are given. The patient's viewpoint is suggested by a concrete phrase or forceful word. The text would be a faithful aid to any instructor to remind her of the points in each procedure, to prove to her that involved procedures are wasted time, and to help her standardize nursing technic. For the student, this book suggests further fields of study and helps her to visualize what she is about to do. One might wish that a sanitary tray were used instead of the time honored "nurse basket" and that each patient had his own comb. The patient's symptoms, objective and subjective, are carefully given; the essentials of charting are so plain and forceful that we are tempted to practice our printing again. The rules for giving medicine are worth studying and knowing. The addition of a reference list of supplementary reading and new and helpful illustrations greatly adds to this edition.

Miss Wheeler contributed a valuable book to our nursing book shelf, and she has increased its value in this edition. She has given a simple, practical manual

to our schools, which should aid materially in the work of standardizing nursing procedures.

MARY E. NORCROSS, R.N.,
Boston.

SOCIAL WORK. An Outline of its Professional Aspects. A pamphlet of 31 pages. American Association of Social Workers. 130 East 22nd Street, New York. Price, 25 cents.

Out of a ferment of activities, ideals and traditions, the profession of social work is gradually emerging. This pamphlet presents a compact and clear-cut analysis of social work as the Social Worker sees it under the heading of: 1. Social Case Work; 2. Social Group Work; 3. Community Organization; 4. Institutional Work; 5. Social Research; 6. Specialities Based in Social Work.

A BRIEF MANUAL OF GAMES FOR ORGANIZED PLAY is a pamphlet containing directions for about seventy games. It should prove useful to many nurses who care for children in groups and may be obtained at five cents a copy from the Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C.

PORTRAITS OF EDITH CAVELL. Portraits of Miss Cavell in uniform may now be obtained by writing to the Secretary of the American Nurses' Association, 370 7th Avenue, New York. The price of the photograph, which is reproduced from a painting, is five dollars. It is hoped that an arrangement may be made whereby a smaller and less expensive reproduction may be made avail-

able. Proceeds from the pictures go to the support of the Edith Cavell Homes of Rest for Nurses. The Secretary states that it is increasingly difficult to secure the funds necessary to support the Homes adequately.

The Chicago Tuberculosis Institute, 8 South Dearborn Street, now has for sale small photographs in tooled leather frames of the London monument to Edith Cavell. These may be had in sepia or in the dark print framed in brown or black for one dollar each.

The proceeds are to go to a fund which is being raised to build a nurses' cottage to care for tuberculous nurses on the grounds of the Edward Sanatorium, which is under the supervision of the Institute.

HEALTH SONGS. A pamphlet containing a dozen clever health songs, compiled by the Iowa Tuberculosis Association, Des Moines, Iowa, for the use of Modern Health Crusaders. Many grown-ups, as well as children, would do well to memorize "Mary's Cold," which may be sung to "Yankee Doodle."

Mary had a little cold which settled in her head,
But she was very careful and did not let it spread,
She sneezed into her handkerchief, she coughed into it too,
She breathed fresh air into her lungs—she knew just what to do;
So Mary stopped the little cold which started in her head,
And no one caught it from her or had to go to bed.

INFORMATION SOUGHT

Charles Wege, 2614 Greenview Avenue, Chicago, wishes information of his wife (Ella Hoban), a nurse, who was in Escanaba, Michigan, last July, but who has not been heard from since August, 1922.

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